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*COLONIAL REPORTS*

**Brunei**  
**1954**

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*LONDON*

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1955

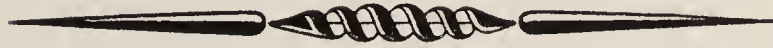
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**STATE OF BRUNEI**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

**1954**

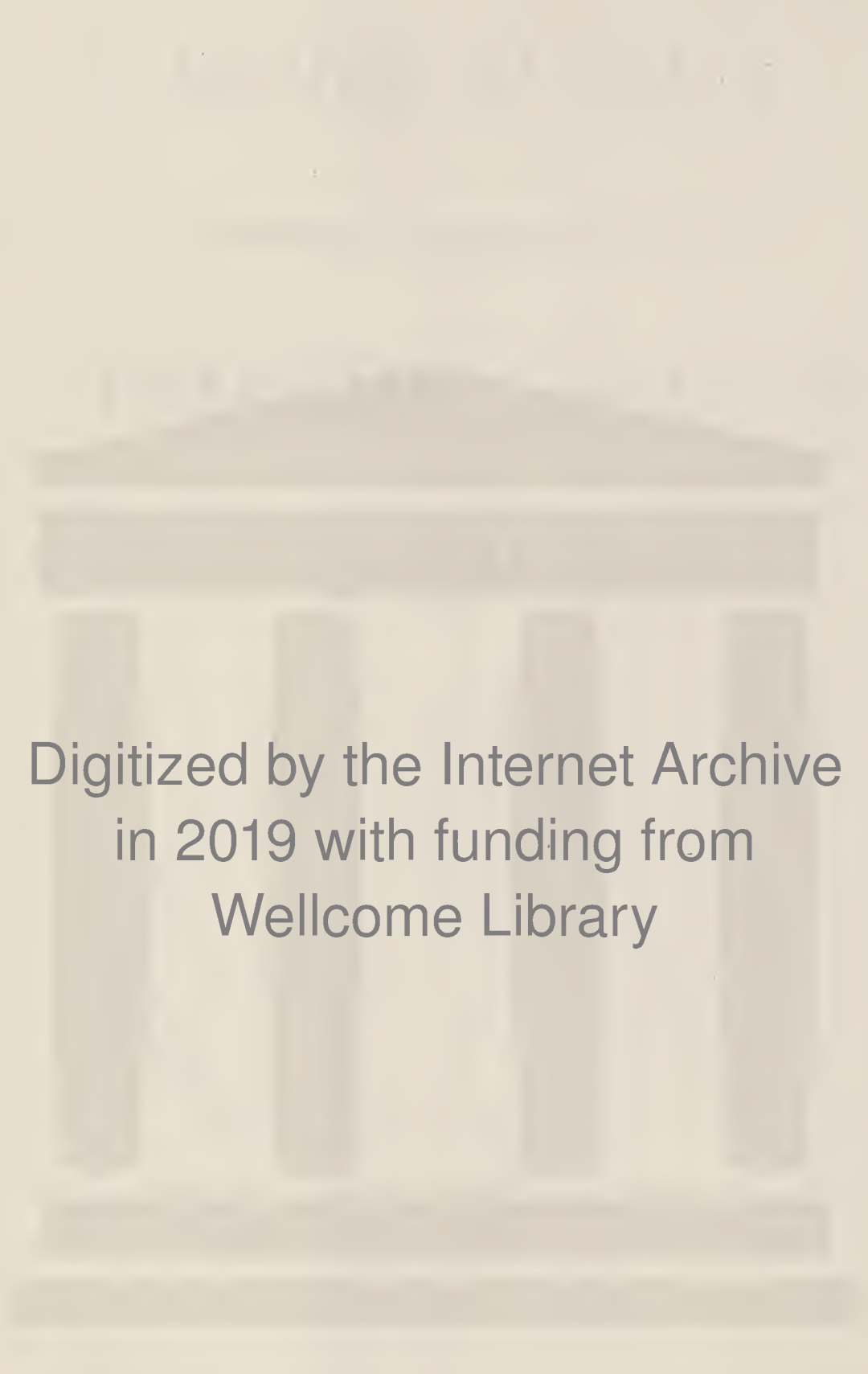


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# **PART I.**



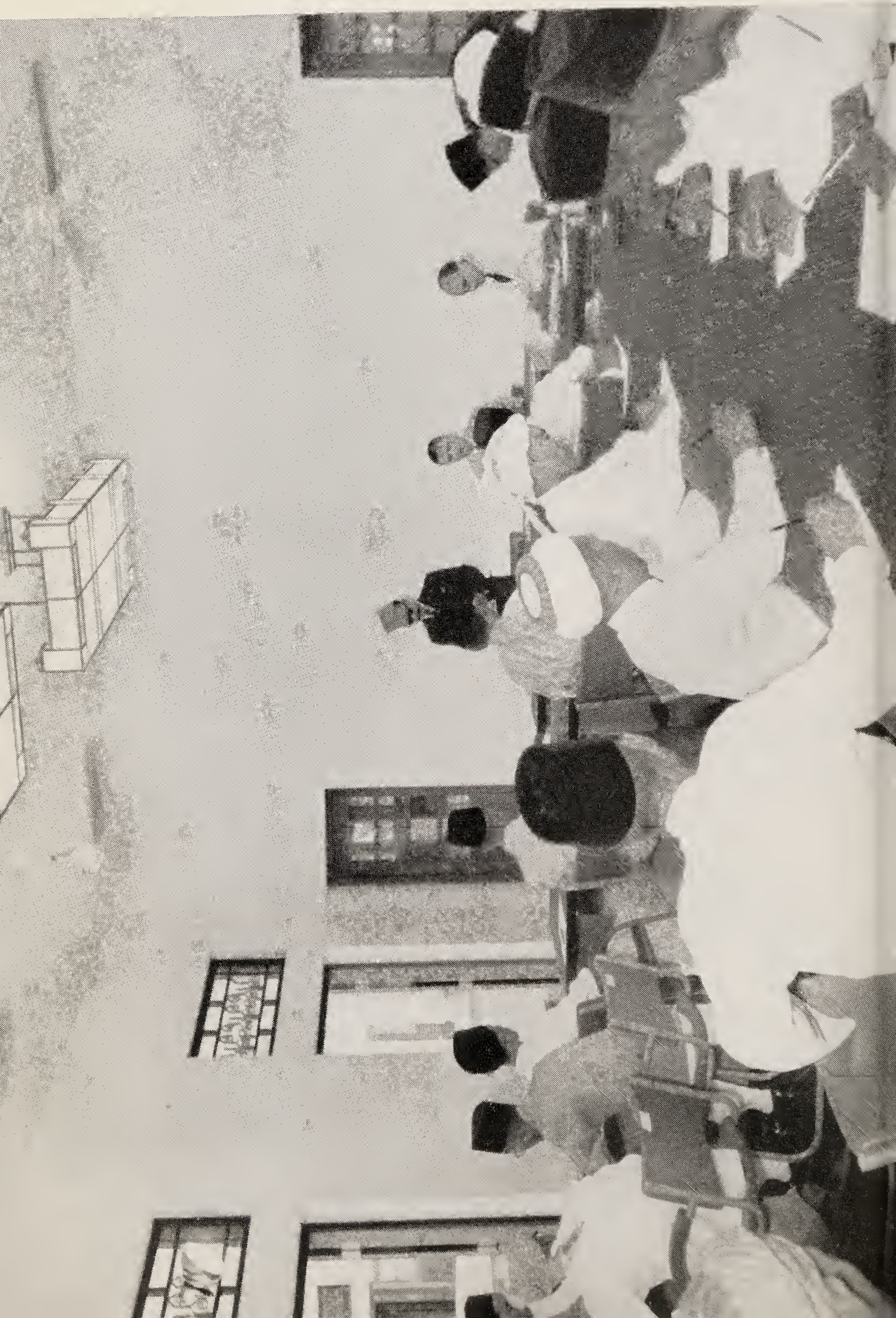


Government  
Offices, Brunei.





Opening of first  
meeting of District  
Advisory Council  
Brunei.





# PART I.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF 1954

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THE year 1954 must be described, primarily as a year of planning, rather than a year of spectacular development.

A prospective visitor who had been reading about Brunei beforehand and who arrived here at the end of 1954 would probably have been disappointed in what he saw. 1954 was a year in which many new projects had been started, and by the end of the year had only reached the untidy stage, where little improvement was noticeable, although much spade-work on the foundations, etc., had been completed. This not only applied to work of material construction such as roads, buildings, etc., but also to other schemes such as Old Age Pensions, Medical and Educational development plans.

The Development Plan has of course brought in its wake the usual difficulties which are inevitable, housing shortages, servant and labour shortages, the necessity to recruit labour overseas and consequently the necessary tightening up of immigration rules. The appalling weather conditions of heavy and continuous rainfall experienced for the last quarter of the year, greatly handicapped the Public Works Department on all their outside work, and gave the appearance that the roads and building areas were a quagmire of mud and sand.

The arrival of the Commissioner of Development in October, 1954, was a most useful addition to the British Resident's Office staff, and we are now sure that the planning and co-ordination of the Development Plan is in experienced and competent hands. Progress under the Development Plan will be dealt with in greater detail later in this section, but generally speaking progress can be said to have been satisfactory in spite of the shortage of experienced staff.

The Constitution Committee, which was set up by His Highness the Sultan in 1953, toured the Federation of Malaya during

the early part of 1954, and submitted their final report to Government in March, 1954. The report has been studied by His Excellency the High Commissioner, and his advisers, and in November an officer of the Attorney-General's Office, Sarawak, was seconded to Brunei in order to draft the Constitution and other ordinances pertaining to the Constitution and local Government. During the time this officer was engaged on this work he was closely in touch with His Highness the Sultan and His Highness's advisers.

In 1954, His Highness and his advisers having studied the report made by the Constitution Committee, decided to introduce the first step, and on 11th September, 1954, the first District Advisory Councils were formed, all members in the first place being appointed by His Highness. Each District Advisory Council was empowered to appoint observers to State Council who, on giving the necessary notice, would be allowed to address Council on any matters relating to their District, and could also be called upon to address State Council regarding any matter on which His Highness might wish them to speak.

The ancient Malay ceremony of ear-piercing (Istiadat Bertindek) of the two Princesses took place in Brunei on 29th April. From 24th April to 1st May elaborate ceremonies and celebrations leading up to the final ear-piercing ceremony took place, and all Brunei was *en fete*. Many distinguished visitors were invited to Brunei for these ceremonies, including His Excellency the Right Honourable Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South East Asia, His Excellency Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Brunei and Governor of Sarawak, and His Excellency Mr. R. E. Turnbull, C.M.G., Governor of North Borneo. During this week His Highness inaugurated the awarding of his Brunei Honours and Awards, which included the Most Esteemed Family Order, and the Crown of Brunei. At a special ceremony during this week His Highness was graciously pleased to present the Most Esteemed Family Order, First Class, to the High Commissioner Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G. At an impressive ceremony during the same week, the High Commissioner, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, presented the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (Honorary) to His Highness the Sultan.



Owing to a late start on secondary education in the State, Brunei still suffers from the shortage of well-educated boys to fill the permanent posts in Government. It is therefore necessary and will be for some years, to fill most of the appointments on contract from outside the State, an expensive and not altogether satisfactory solution, as the appointments, having no security of tenure, are not sufficiently attractive unless high salaries are paid. The Education Plan, is notwithstanding progressing well up to expectations and secondary education made good strides during 1954. It will, however, be four more years at least before we can expect to have local boys (in any numbers) up to Higher Cambridge standard.

The Education Development Plan was published during 1954 and this is dealt with in detail elsewhere in this Report. During the year a tremendous drive was undertaken with a view to encouraging more girls to enter the schools. In this days of progress and enlightenment, it is considered most essential that the education of girls should not lag too far behind the education of boys. Although there was an increase of approximately 200 girls in the schools in 1954, there are still more than three times as many boys as there are girls in the vernacular schools. Approximately eighty percent of the population of boys of school age were attending schools within the State at the end of the year.

Much attention has been paid during the year to sending Brunei officers overseas for training. It has been difficult to fit existing officers into the usual courses sponsored by the Colonial Office, owing to their low educational qualifications, but no pains have been spared by the authorities at home in endeavouring to comply with our requests and, when necessary, special courses have been planned.

The training of teachers for schools has always been a difficulty which has had to be faced, and during the year arrangements were made whereby Malays from the Federation who opted to work with the Brunei Education Department for five years would be sent for training to Kirkby College in England under the auspices of the Federation Education Department. Arrangements were also made with the Government of North Borneo for the training of Brunei lady teachers at Kent College in North Borneo. There



is, therefore, every hope that many educational problems will be solved when these teachers complete their training in approximately three years time, and we then hope to have a steady flow of trained teachers in the Education Department.

During the year a State Controller of Labour was appointed and a small but efficient Labour Department was established. Owing to the very considerable increase of immigrant labour to meet the demands of the Development Plan and the oil industry, this became a requirement very much needed in Brunei. During the latter part of the year the Controller was busy drafting the necessary legislation to deal with this problem and satisfy the requirements of the International Labour Convention as applicable to Brunei.

There were no major labour troubles during the year and there was no unemployment, in spite of the low price of rubber. Considerable numbers of skilled and semi-skilled workers were recruited from Hong Kong and Malaya by the British Malayan Petroleum Company and also by contractors in order to carry out the projects approved under the Development Plan. For the same reason a very heavy burden was placed on the Immigration staff of the Police Department, and it was necessary to approve considerable increases in staff and to reorganise this section of the Department in order to enforce the Immigration rules and regulations. The present Immigration Ordinance and machinery proved inadequate to safeguard the State against the new invasion of immigrants wishing to get into Brunei, and the matter of a new Immigration Ordinance has been under discussion during the year.

The main industry of the State continued to be the production of oil by the B.M.P. Company at Seria. Negotiations which had been proceeding for several years with the Shell Company concerning the existing and new leases, were practically completed to mutual satisfaction by the end of the year. Relations between the Shell Company and Government in the matter of conducting business continued in the most cordial manner. The exploration for new fields in the State continued at higher pressure. Details of the Company's programme for the year are dealt with in detail elsewhere in this report.

## DEVELOPMENT

After the war construction facilities available were concentrated mainly on rehabilitation. That phase ended in 1953 when a Summary of Proposals for development over the five year period 1953-1958 was published, and the State Council set aside a sum of \$100,000,000 for the purpose.

Schemes proposed come under the following heads:—

<i>Social Services:</i>	Pensions, Resettlement.
<i>Agriculture:</i>	Rubber improvement, Irrigation and Mechanical Cultivation of Padi.
<i>Communications:</i>	A trunk road to Kuala Belait, and feeder roads; improvement of wharves and port facilities; automatic telephone exchanges; and the provision of an aerodrome.
<i>Towns:</i>	Planning and sewerage; reclamation and anti-erosion works; water supplies and electricity.
<i>Education:</i>	Thirty new schools to be provided, and scholarships to oversea institutions, and free meals to day schools.
<i>Medical:</i>	A new hospital at Kuala Belait; travelling dispensaries; anti-malarial work; the training of nurses and extended maternity and ante-natal work.

A Development Committee representative of all parts of the State was formed and the details of each project are considered by this Committee before being passed to the State Council for approval and the provision of funds. In this way schemes totalling \$53,143,459 were approved leaving an uncommitted balance at the end of the year of \$46,856,541.

The scope of the various proposals was such that they could not be implemented by existing staff and it became necessary to recruit additional staff. It was decided to appoint a Commissioner of Development; a Pensions Adviser was obtained and steps were taken to obtain additional engineers, chiefly for roads. The Pensions Adviser and Commissioner of Development assumed duty during the year, and a Pensions Enactment was passed by the



State Council at its December meeting. But progress with the Development Plan did not await these appointments. Development activity is reported on by departmental heads in the appropriate section of this report.

In addition to staff much heavy equipment for the road, land reclamation, and aerodrome programmes had to be obtained and by the end of the year local Malays had been trained and were operating this machinery with considerable skill despite their lack of previous experience.

Estimated expenditure on development during the year was \$7,044,244.

Schemes now approved can be divided into three groups and the following shews the allocation of funds to date:—

Economic Schemes and Communications:	... \$33,908,500
Health Education and Welfare	... \$14,024,459
Administration and Equipment:	... \$ 5,210,500

Financial provision for development work has now been incorporated in special development estimates which are printed and published separately from the main State Estimates. This will serve as a ready reference work on the scope and progress of the plan. The State is in an exceptional, if not a unique position in that ample funds are available: but this removes only one of the limiting factors governing the rate of development. Apart from staff shortages, other limiting factors experienced during the year have been labour shortages, especially in the skilled grades, and a serious shortage of stone which affects both building and road construction. These difficulties are being countered and by the end of 1954 the development programme was clearly gaining momentum.

The following is a list of important people who visited the State during the year:

H.E. Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner.

H.E. Mr. C. J. Thomas, C.M.G., Acting High Commissioner.

H.E. the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner General for South-East Asia.

H.E. Mr. R. E. Turnbull, C.M.G., Governor of North Borneo.



Sir Thomas Lloyd, G.C.M.G., Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Borneo.

The Flag Officer, Malayan Area, Rear Admiral Shattock, C.B.

Mr. I. Stourton, C.M.G., Deputy Inspector General, Colonial Police.

Mr. W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Delegation—

Sir Roland Robinson

Mr. Ralph Assheton

Sir Robert Boothby

Mr. P. Morris

Mr. R. W. Sorensen.

Miss H. McSwiney, Commissioner of Girl Guides.

Lord Rowallen, Chief Scout.

Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

Mr. F. Grey, Inspector of the Australian Commonwealth Public Service.

Delegation from the Federation: Mr. E. Himsworth, C.M.G., Tengku Yaacob, and Inche Mustapha Albakri.

Officers and men from the Indian Navy Ship GODAVARI.

Mr. Van Den Bosch, Belgian Consul.



# PART II.

## Chapter I.

---

### POPULATION

**I**N 1947, the year of the last census, there was considered to be 40,670 persons living in the State of 2,226 square miles, thus giving a density of population of 18.2 persons per square mile.

Further details carried out during 1947 gave the various racial groupings as follows—

Malays (Brunei)	...	...	49.00 %
Kedayans	...	...	17.00 %
Dayaks	...	...	3.50 %
Muruts	...	...	0.50 %
Dusuns	...	...	7.00 %
Chinese	...	...	19.00 %
Indian	...	...	1.50 %
Europeans	...	...	1.50 %
Others	...	...	1.00 %

Since 1947 it is estimated that the population increased gradually until the figure of 56,000 was reached in 1953. During 1954, 22,289 males and 8,781 females entered the State, a total of 31,070; on the other hand, 21,239 males and 8,067 females left the State; a total of 29,306 or a gain of 1,764 persons.

In addition to this a certain number of babies arrived, and a few people died. The births totalled 3,332; the deaths 776. The nett gain in population of the State was, therefore, 4,330, thus bringing the total estimated population to 60,330.

The following table shows detail of Nationality of Immigrants during the year—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENTERING & LEAVING THE STATE OF BRUNEI  
FOR THE YEAR 1954

<i>Nationality (In alphabetical order)</i>	<i>Entering</i>		<i>Leaving</i>		<i>Nett</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>		
American ...	34	22	33	12	+	11
British Indigenous	1,381	520	1,381	505	+	15
British Dayaks ...	1,361	186	1,377	194	-	24
British Malays ...	5,167	2,396	4,981	2,241	+	341
British Non-Indigenous ...	696	392	548	303	+	237
Burmese ...	47	26	44	25	+	4
Chinese (British & Aliens) ...	11,869	4,766	11,216	4,352	+	1,067
Dutch ...	283	124	319	140	-	52
French ...	6	2	5	2	+	1
Indian & Pakistanis	1,075	191	931	138	+	197
Indonesian ...	67	29	89	28	-	21
Swiss ...	30	9	30	13	-	4
Others ...	273	118	285	114	-	8
GRAND TOTAL	22,289	8,781	21,239	8,067	+	1,764

A study of the above table shows that very many more Chinese entered the State than any other Nationality. This is easily accounted for. This increase represents almost entirely an inflow of Chinese labourers on contract work, and they will only be in the State for a maximum period of 3 years.

There was a slight increase in the Indian population. Under present immigration laws, The Aliens Enactment, all persons entering the State other than Brunei subjects, were permitted varying periods of stay. There were no restrictions on persons leaving the State, unless they were required for purposes under the Criminal Laws.

The National Registration Department under the control of the Administration, issued National Registration Cards to all persons who were legally resident in the State, with the exception of those persons entering for short periods in connection with business or on social visits.



## **ERRATA**

---

On page 11 — 1954 Infant Mortality rate of 93.6 should read 99.6 and Death Rate per Mille for 1954 should read 12.69 instead of 18.83.





The tables of Births and Deaths indicate an Infant Mortality rate of 93.6 and the following table gives this rate over the period 1947-1954—

1947	...	...	...	202.7 per 1,000
1948	...	...	...	258.5 per 1,000
1949	...	...	...	128.3 per 1,000
1950	...	...	...	136.9 per 1,000
1951	...	...	...	80.9 per 1,000
1952	...	...	...	103.9 per 1,000
1953	...	...	...	113.3 per 1,000
1954	...	...	...	93.6 per 1,000

The United Kingdom rate for 1953 was 28 per 1,000.

For those who like comparisons the following tables may be of interest—

## BIRTHS

		1951	1952	1953	1954
Total Birth	...	2,805	2,809	2,903	3,332
Male	...	1,524	1,405	1,496	1,734
Female	...	1,281	1,404	1,407	1,598
Birth Rate per Mille		68.9	69.1	71	79.7

## DEATHS

		1951	1952	1953	1954
Total Deaths	...	708	865	808	766
Male	...	382	470	447	415
Female	...	326	395	361	351
Death Rate per Mille		17.4	21	19.9	18.83

*Note:* Births and Deaths Registration was introduced in 1922. The State Medical Officer is the Registrar of Births and Deaths. Deputy Registrars comprise Dispensary Assistants, District Officers, Tua2 Kampongs and Captain Chinas. Other than in the three main Hospitals, the accuracy in connection with Births and Deaths cannot possibly be guaranteed. It has been noted, however, that the outstation Deputies are doing more and more in an endeavour to keep proper records. The time may come when a separate Registration Office with trained outstation personnel will be established.

*Distribution of Population:*

The bulk of the people of Brunei live in the two main urban areas, namely, Kuala Belait/Seria (36,000) and Brunei Town (16,000). The former area covers the British Malayan Petroleum oil-fields, while Brunei Town is the Government Administrative Centre. The population in these two areas is Cosmopolitan.

The remainder of the population (8,000), live along the coast or up the 3 main rivers. The Malays are concentrated along this coastal strip and up the first few miles of the rivers. The character or distribution of the races up these rivers follows a fairly common pattern; in the lower reaches Malays, then in the following order as one proceeds up-river. Kedayans and Dusuns; Muruts and finally Ibans (Dayaks).

In one area (Ulu Belait), there is to be found, but only after careful pre-arrangement, a small group of Pusans—the real jungle people—or as sometimes referred to as The Wild Men of Borneo.

In the world famous Kampong Ayer (Water Village) over the River at Brunei Town, about 9,000 Malays live very much as they did several hundred years ago.



## Chapter II.

---

### OCCUPATION, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION

**B**RUNEI State has a wide variation in the type of occupation offered. At one end of the scale is the cultivation of small holdings by the rural indigenous population engaged in self-sufficient pursuits such as agriculture fishing or the harvesting of jungle produce. At the other is the oilfield of Seria, where employment and in many cases preliminary training, is available in many of the skilled, unskilled and artisan trades incidental to an oil company.

Unemployment does not exist as, apart from the British Malayan Petroleum Company and the four rubber estates, where there is a shortage of labour, the remainder of the population is engaged in peasant agriculture.

The increase in the price of rubber towards the end of the year has not yet induced any smallholder production revival in Brunei. However, market gardening in the western area of the State continued to expand in order to meet the increasing oilfield area's demand for fresh vegetables.

With a similar output of crude oil in 1953 Seria oilfield continued to expand in size during 1954.

By the end of 1954 the British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited at Seria had in its service 1,277 European and Asian staff and a Labour Force of Asians, composed as follows:—

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chinese ... ..	645	1,173	1,818
Malays ... ..	735	1,057	1,792
Indians ... ..	104	640	744
Dayaks ... ..	412	133	545
Javanese ... ..	14	31	45
Others ... ..	2	13	15
Total	1,912	3,047	4,959

*Wage Policy:*

The basic rates of pay range from \$3.56 for unskilled to \$9.30 per diem for the highest skilled artisans. Out of 5,000 workers employed by the Company 600 only are on minimum rates and this figure is likely to decrease.

Some additional 2,580 workers are employed by contractors operating on behalf of the Company within the oilfield area. The Company endeavours to safeguard the interest of such labour by inserting in the contract a clause binding the Contractor to observe all Brunei legislation effecting the conditions of employment in the State. Constant scrutiny and inspection is undertaken both by the Company and the Controller of Labour to ensure that such legislation is observed.

Additional features of the Company's wage policy include a temporary cost of living allowance at the rate of 25% of basic pay for married and 15% for single workers, schemes of allowances for workmen working in areas where living accommodation, amenities, etc. are temporarily below the standard provided elsewhere. Other allowances additional to normal pay are given for such work as diving, work of an exceptionally dirty nature, standing by, etc.

Hours of work are  $43\frac{1}{2}$  per week, the working week consisting of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days. Shift workers do, however, work 6 shifts of 8 hours per week; but these men are paid a bonus for the afternoon and night shift.

Fifty percent extra pay is paid for all overtime worked. Employees receive annually a week's leave with pay and when absent from work through sickness, they receive full pay and cost of living allowance for the first 4 weeks and half pay plus half cost of living allowance for the next 8 weeks.

On retirement the Company pay an exgratia payment in accordance with its own regulations on the basis of service and last rate of pay.

Of the welfare and amenities provided by the Company for its staff and workers the following are of interest:—



*Health and Medical Services:*

From the beginning the Company has provided its own medical and health services. These have been open not only to employees, but also to their dependants. The Company operates a well equipped hospital at Kuala Belait with modern X-Ray installations and full equipment for medical and surgical treatment and laboratory examinations. In addition to the hospital there are dispensaries and First Aid points throughout the oilfield to deal locally with staff and labour. These are coupled with an emergency medical and ambulance service which covers the oilfield areas and conveys patients rapidly to the Kuala Belait hospital. For maternal and child Welfare the Company runs a pre-and post-natal clinic.

A joint Company and Government campaign against malaria is maintained. All new arrivals are checked for malaria infection and active measures are taken to eliminate the mosquitoes by draining and spraying potential breeding grounds.

*Clubs:*

There are four clubs for Labour Force employees in the Seria oilfield and each are run by a management committee elected from the club members. Although the policy is one of non-interference the Company takes great interest in their activities, assisting wherever necessary.

The amenities are constantly being extended and late in 1954 an impressive Community hall was completed and is available for boxing, amateur dramatics, meetings and other such functions.

Recreation and sports amongst its employees have always been strongly encouraged by the Company and the clubs each have their facilities and equipment for football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley ball and other games.

For the Regional Staff (Senior Asian Staff) there is a recreation club offering similar facilities.

The Kuala Belait Recreation Club, the only club in the area with no Company affiliations continues to expand. An extension embodying a dance floor and dining room was completed during 1954. Members, including Company and Government employees

and members of the commercial community, with widely differing interests, have found it a most valuable common meeting ground. The number of members continues to increase and now totals 425.

*Cinema:*

The oil company operated a cinema of temporary open air construction at Seria. Shows were held on five nights a week and included British, American, Malay, Chinese and Indian films. With the opening of a new Cinema in a permanent building and seating 1,000, the former arrangements have ceased to operate.

*Transport:*

The oil company provides free transport for its workmen to and from work and for their dependants to and from the cinema and the local shopping centres at Seria and Kuala Belait. Regional and Senior Staff are provided with similar facilities.

*Welfare Committees:*

The Company believes that the goodwill and co-operation of staff and workers with management and supervision are guarantees of efficient production and to this end a community spirit has been developed and fostered through the social club facilities provided. Welfare Committees have been meeting once a month and the elected labour members are encouraged to discuss with the management representatives such subjects as working conditions, disputes, grievances or other matters effecting mutual relations and understanding.

With the development of the community spirit these Welfare committees will be substituted in 1955 by a Labour Force Committee with considerably broadened powers of discussion and representation from management. This committee will be divided into four sections—Malay, Chinese, Indian and Dayak, the first two with ten each members per section and the latter two with five members per section. Each section will meet independently once a month with the management representatives. The latter will be broadened and strengthened to include a Personal Department Chairman, the Assistant Operations Superintendent, a Senior Engineering representative and other representatives co-opted to accord with the agenda and the Department concerned.

Once a quarter a selected number of representatives from each section will meet together with the management representatives



Silversmith at  
work.





Trainees at work  
in The B.M.P.  
Company's Trades  
School at Seria.





and form a General Committee to correlate the achievements and decisions of the Section Committees.

In this way an effective channel of communication exists between the Company and its workers with a view to encouraging mutual understanding and the spirit of the "square deal".

*Housing:*

The housing programme continues to progress and most labour and regional staff are now housed to a standard that compares favourably with any other oilfield in the world.

*Safety:*

Since 1950 the Company has made a great effort to improve safety precautions and to reduce its accident rate. A safety department under an experienced officer specially trained in Safety work is actively engaged in the investigation of accidents and the inspection of plant and operations. A detailed analysis of accident statistics is made in order to determine the chief causes and so indicate the type of campaign required to combat them e.g. whether by way of propaganda, mechanical safeguards, protective equipment, training, lectures or disciplinary action.

The safety department has the full support of management and by tact and enthusiasm has obtained the co-operation of Department Heads. This has enabled a considerable improvement in the overall accident frequency rate.

*Education:*

In addition to subsidising the attendance of children of its workers at non-Company schools in Seria and Kuala Belait, the oil company runs a Trade School at Seria. This has had two divisions — a Preparatory Trade School and Technical Trade School. The Preparatory Trade School catered for boys whose standard of general education needed improving to standard IV to enable them to enter the Technical Trade School. This is now abandoned as the Company can now obtain the required number of standard V boys.

The Technical Trade School is a three-year apprentice course and gives practical training in fitting, turning, motor and diesel mechanics, welding and blacksmithing; on the theoretical side there is instruction in the theory of mechanics, workshop practice,



electricity, mathematics and machine drawing. During the first year the apprentices do a full time school course equally divided between the classroom and the school workshops. In the second and third years 70% of the time is spent in the Company's workshops and 30% in the classroom.

Entry to either Trade Schools has hitherto been open to pupils from any school in British Borneo but with the Brunei English School now reaching the stage in their development where they can provide candidates with secondary school qualifications the seeking of candidates from outside Brunei will be reduced.

To illustrate the growth of the Trade School the number of apprentices at the end of 1952 were 67. Comparable figures for 1953 and 1954 are respectively 100 and 130. The estimated figure for the end of 1955 is 154.

In 1953 the Company and the Government negotiated a Scheme whereby the Company would take 25 Brunei youths the following year. This Scheme is bearing fruit and these youths are now making good progress. A similar number will be taken into the School in June 1955 and in 1956.

The Company also grants a number of scholarships to the children of the Labour Force and Regional Staff to enable them to pass the Senior Cambridge Examination or to continue their technical studies. The recipient of these awards is in no way bound to enter Company employment on completion of the scholarship.

The following table shows the racial distribution of labour employed by the main sources of employment outside the oil company:—

<i>Race</i>	<i>Government (Public Works)</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malays and Bruneis	1,608	373	1,981
Ibans ... ..	4	28	32
Chinese ... ..	61	6	67
Indians ... ..	10	1	11
Javanese ... ..	3	5	8
Others ... ..	16	9	25
	<hr/> 1,702 <hr/>	<hr/> 422 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,124 <hr/>

*General:*

With the exception of one minor strike Brunei State was free from labour unrest during 1954. This strike concerned twelve workers of the Peninsular Construction Company, a firm of Indian contractors employed by the Public Works Department. The strike lasted from the 8th to 16th November and incurred the loss of 768 man hours work.

In the middle of the year a Controller of Labour was appointed to deal with the implementation and supervision of Labour Legislation and the day to day handling of Labour problems.

The cost of living was stable during 1954. Taking 1951 as 100 the average cost of living throughout the year was 94. The limits of monthly oscillation were between the figures of 92 and 96. These figures are based on the cost of reasonable living requirements of a workman, his wife and three children.

On 23rd December, to amend and consolidate the law relating to labour, a new Labour Enactment was passed by the State Council, and with this enactment the State now complies fully with International Labour Conventions Nos. 5, 7, 15, 16, 50, 64 and 86.





## Chapter III.

### PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

#### *Revenue and Expenditure:*

THE estimated surplus of Revenue over Part I Expenditure for the year 1954 is \$73,370,906, some \$3 million less than in 1953. Comparative figures of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1953 and the revised estimates for 1954 are given below:—

				1953 (Actual) \$	1954 (Partly Estimated) \$
Revenue	...	...	...	98,976,643	95,933,104
Expenditure	...	...	...	22,646,697	22,562,198
Surplus	...	...	...	76,329,946	73,370,906

#### *Revenue:*

The total revenue declined by approximately \$3 million and the principal charges were as under:—

Increases:—	Customs Import Duties by	...	\$ 378,000
	Forest Royalties by	...	12,000
	Telecommunication Services by		30,000
	Electrical Dept. Revenue by	...	98,000
	Royalty & Mining Rents by	...	1,100,000
	Interest on Instalments by	...	2,400,000
Decreases:—	Revenue derived from Income Tax fell by over \$6 million.		

The details of revenue under the main heads are shown below:—

				1953 (Actual) \$	1954 (Partly Estimated) \$
Duties, Taxes and Licences	...			65,293,794	58,845,608
Fees of Courts etc.	...	...		205,907	372,295
Government Undertakings	...			516,785	688,605
Revenue from Government					
Property	...	...	...	25,688,983	26,811,695
Interest	...	...	...	6,640,452	8,655,656
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	501,313	415,895
Land Sales	...	...	...	129,409	143,350
				\$98,976,643	\$95,933,104

*Expenditure:*

The total Part I Expenditure in 1954 was little changed from 1953 at a figure of \$22,562,198.

The main Heads of Expenditure are shown hereunder:—

	1953 (Actual) \$	1954 (Partly Estimated) \$
Pensions, Retiring Allowances etc. ... ..	80,835	165,621
His Highness the Sultan ...	323,992	312,829
Ministers ... ..	59,073	63,119
British Resident ... ..	101,812	122,357
Assistant Resident, Belait ...	52,162	56,170
Agriculture ... ..	597,277	517,411
Audit ... ..	21,672	28,833
Co-operative Development ...	3,226	—
Customs and Marine ...	657,585	531,500
Education ... ..	618,120	784,015
Electrical ... ..	560,116	542,200
Forests ... ..	86,796	99,683
Information Service ... ..	61,698	74,278
Judicial ... ..	44,078	27,021
Labour ... ..	—	15,261
Land and District Officers ...	716,811	465,790
Legal ... ..	14,232	25,713
Medical and Health ... ..	1,101,213	1,396,098
Miscellaneous Services ...	3,678,036	1,801,451
Municipal ... ..	291,751	432,026
National Registration ...	3,073	3,802
Police ... ..	722,598	853,044
Postal Services ... ..	184,153	213,966
Prisons ... ..	—	59,370
Public Works ... ..	276,194	339,365
Public Works Annually Recurrent ... ..	1,265,045	1,399,778
Public Works Non-Recurrent	10,109,938	10,956,194
Religious Affairs ... ..	77,611	92,752
Supplies ... ..	257,203	224,634
State Customs & Religious and Welfare ... ..	—	8,288
State Stores ... ..	—	—
Survey ... ..	333,786	417,591
Telecommunications ... ..	293,927	450,563
Treasury ... ..	52,684	81,475
Total Part I Expenditure	\$22,646,697	\$22,562,198

The schemes under the Development Plan progressed in 1954 and Expenditure (Part II) totalled \$7,228,693. Expenditure was divided into the following main Heads:—

	1953 (Actual) \$	1954 (Partly Estimated) \$
Agriculture ... ..	800,000	30,336
Government Buildings ...	2,376	59,250
Housing ... ..	—	263,301
Medical ... ..	—	29,703
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	20,341
P.W.D. Compounds ... ..	—	459,855
P.W.D. Heavy Equipment ...	—	281,379
Roads and Bridal Paths ...	170,320	3,088,549
School Feeding Scheme ...	21,325	393,797
Settlement Scheme ... ..	437	116,413
Water Supplies ... ..	11,642	21,134
Airport ... ..	—	198,341
Public Works, Workshop and Mobile Maintenance ...	—	411,901
River Wall ... ..	—	200
Swamp Filling ... ..	—	964,462
Wharf, Kuala Belait ... ..	—	137
Electrical ... ..	—	426,064
Education ... ..	—	110,297
International Club ... ..	—	422
Service Housing ... ..	—	193,587
Education, Housing & Building	—	72,993
Water Supplies ... ..	—	75,651
Development Plan Fund ...	—	98
Administration and Equipment	—	10,482
<b>Total Development Plan Expenditure</b>	<b>\$1,006,100</b>	<b>\$7,228,693</b>

### *Financial Statement:*

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1953, is set out hereunder:—



## ASSETS

*Previous Year*

1953

\$					\$
1,074,928	Cash in Treasury & Banks	...	...	...	9,077,071
11,168	Current Accounts etc.	...	...	...	7,582
3,788,572	Joint Colonial Fund	...	...	...	9,720,000
	Investments:				
61,304,993	General Reserve Fund	...	...	...	128,969,115
74,664,277	Surplus Balances	...	...	...	77,177,467
1,085,868	Loans	...	...	...	1,058,507
1,528,144	Advances	...	...	...	1,678,877
196,075	Suspense	...	...	...	154,882
865,610	Supply Depot	...	...	...	215,262
<hr/> 144,519,635					<hr/> 228,058,763

## LIABILITIES

\$					\$
747,959	Deposits	...	...	...	746,814
783,902	Current Accounts	...	...	...	1,407,913
61,304,992	General Reserve Fund	...	...	...	128,969,115
81,682,782	General Revenue Balances	...	...	...	95,941,021
—	Development Fund	...	...	...	993,900
<hr/> 144,519,635					<hr/> 228,058,763

During 1954 a further sum of \$6,000,000 was transferred to General Reserve Fund and a sum of \$98,000,000 allocated from Surplus Fund Balances to the Development Fund.

*Public Debt:*

There is no public debt.

*Customs Tariff:*

The Customs Tariff is divided into two parts, namely—Import Duties levied on Intoxicating Liquors, tobacco, sugar, petroleum products, textiles and a variety of other products and Export Duties levied on rubber, copra, sago livestock and sundry other products. Total import duty in 1954 amounted to \$4,433,943 and export duty totalled only \$58,531.

There was no change in the tariff in 1954.

*Excise, Stamp Duties and Other Taxes:*

Excise duty is levied on locally distilled samsu, which is the only alcoholic beverage manufactured for sale in Brunei.

Stamp Duties are levied on all documents required to be stamped under the provisions of the Stamp Enactment, and include a stamp duty on cheques, bills of exchange etc., and affidavits and contracts.

Estate Duty is levied under the Stamp Enactment upon all estates the value of which exceeds \$1,000 and the rates are as follows:—

Where the principal value of the estate;

exceeds \$	1,000 and does not exceed \$	5,000—	1%
exceeds	5,000 and does not exceed	10,000—	2%
exceeds	10,000 and does not exceed	25,000—	3%
exceeds	25,000 and does not exceed	50,000—	4%
exceeds	50,000 and does not exceed	100,000—	5%
exceeds	100,000 and does not exceed	150,000—	6%
exceeds	150,000 and does not exceed	200,000—	7%
exceeds	200,000 and does not exceed	300,000—	8%
exceeds	300,000 and does not exceed	400,000—	9%
exceeds	400,000 and does not exceed	500,000—	10%
exceeds	500,000 and does not exceed	750,000—	11%
exceeds	750,000 and does not exceed	1,000,000—	12%
exceeds	1,000,000 and does not exceed	1,250,000—	13%
exceeds	1,250,000 and does not exceed	1,500,000—	14%
exceeds	1,500,000 and does not exceed	2,000,000—	15%
exceeds	2,000,000 and does not exceed	3,000,000—	16%
exceeds	3,000,000 and does not exceed	5,000,000—	17%
exceeds	5,000,000 and does not exceed	7,000,000—	18%
exceeds	7,500,000 and does not exceed	10,000,000—	19%
Over	10,000,000 ... ..	...	—20%

*Income Tax:*

Income tax is charged, levied and collected under the provisions of the Income Tax Enactment 1949, but at present only in respect of the incomes of registered limited Companies. On every dollar of the chargeable incomes of such Companies Income Tax is levied at the rate of 30%. There are reliefs in respect of tax paid in some other Commonwealth countries.





## Chapter IV.

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### CURRENCY AND BANKING

#### *Currency:*

THE State is a party to the Malayan Currency Agreement and only currency issued by the Board of Commissioners of Malayan Currency is legal tender in Brunei.

On 31st December, 1954, the amount of Malayan currency in circulation in Brunei was estimated at \$43,313,193 an increase of \$10,114,804 during the year.

#### *Banking:*

Banking facilities in Brunei are provided by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation with Branches at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. During 1954 Savings Bank facilities were added to the services provided by this Bank and at the close of the year 1954 such accounts had been opened with deposits totalling \$486,481.

#### *Post Office Savings Bank:*

The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of 1954 was 1,665 compared with 1,399 at the end of 1953. The growth of the Savings Bank is illustrated in the following table:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Number of Depositors</i>	<i>Amount of Deposits</i>
31st December 1950	...	759	\$195,455
31st December 1951	...	928	265,605
31st December 1952	...	1,162	374,122
31st December 1953	...	1,399	521,378
31st December 1954	...	1,665	608,589





## Chapter V.

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### COMMERCE

**T**RADING and Commerce in Brunei is conducted largely by the Agency Houses and Chinese Merchants. The most important of the Agency Houses are the leading European Companies, but many of the Chinese Firms hold valuable agencies. All have long established connections with principals or general exporters in Singapore, and the bulk of the imports comprise purchases in Singapore, with the exception of the imports by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. Direct purchases from the United Kingdom, Australia and other sources are increasing however.

The whole of the Import and Export trade is carried on in the two ports of the State, Brunei Town and Kuala Belait and it is in these two towns that the principal firms have established their businesses.

#### *External Trade:*

The value of the external trade of the State for the year 1954 was \$373,357,401 compared with \$396,315,275 in 1953, a decrease of \$22,957,874. The trade figures are made up as follows:—

	1954	1953
Total value of Exports	\$273,476,507	\$282,593,113
Total value of Imports	99,880,894	113,722,162
Favourable Trade Balance	<u>\$173,595,613</u>	<u>\$168,870,951</u>

#### *Exports:*

The value of exports of Crude Oil declined by \$1,755,275 and of plantation rubber by \$518,451.

#### *Imports:*

The value of mining construction and other industrial machinery and of building materials decreased considerably in 1954 and accounts for most of the reduction in the value of imports.

*Customs Revenue:*

The Customs Revenue for 1954 amounted to \$4,492,475 made up as follows:—

			1954	1953
Export Duties	...	...	\$ 58,532	\$ 88,848
Import Duties	...	...	4,433,943	4,057,342
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$4,492,475	\$4,146,190
			<hr/>	<hr/>

The decline in revenue collected from export duties was occasioned by the decline in the value and amount of plantation rubber exported during the year.

*Customs Tariff:*

There was no change in the Customs Tariff in 1954.

*Excise:*

The only alcoholic beverage distilled in the State is Samsu and excise duty collected in 1954 amounted to \$36,523 as compared with \$41,591 in 1953.



## Chapter VI.

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### (a) LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

#### *Agricultural Land:*

ANY person born in Brunei may acquire agricultural land in perpetuity. Others may acquire land with the approval of the State Council. Appendix "C" shows the various ways in which agricultural land applied for in 1954 is to be utilized but these figures are only an indication since there is a good deal of flexibility in practice. The figures in Appendix "C" do not take into consideration land utilized under various systems of customary land tenure, such areas are very extensive and in the main are used for raising stock and for planting hill padi.

The Land Code contains a utilization clause and land must be brought under cultivation within three years of alienation, in practice it is most difficult to ensure that land is in fact brought under cultivation within the prescribed period and in a great many cases land is acquired by speculators who only commence work on the land if and when they receive the six months notice to cultivate which the Land Code requires should be given to those who do not at once comply with the conditions covering alienation of land.

During the last three years land prices have appreciated considerably, particularly so in the vicinity of the larger towns. There are cases where land under poor quality seedling rubber has changed hands at \$15,000.00 per acre or more. The appreciation in the price of land has increased the demand for a secure title and applications for land have increased correspondingly, so much so that the Land Office has been unable to cope and the time lag between the submission of an application and the issue of a title has shown a tendency to lengthen. To cope with this situation increases in staff were authorised, the additional staff are undergoing training and the Lands Office should be shortly capable of handling a greater volume of work. The situation is nevertheless very far from satisfactory and it will probably

be at least two years before applications for land will be dealt with as expeditiously as is desired. Plans to reorganize the Land Office and Survey Department are being considered and some reorganization has in fact already been carried out, the issue of titles to land increased slightly in the last month of the year and there are signs that, in 1955, the numbers of titles which will be issued will show a very substantial increase indeed.

The great difficulty in recruiting officers with the necessary qualifications is however an almost insuperable obstacle to rapid improvement in the situation.

There is need for revision of the Land Code and it is hoped that a Bill will be introduced into the State Council in 1955, legislation is also required in order to permit land to be classified, at the moment there is no recognition in law of customary tenure although in fact, very large areas are utilized on this way. A Land Classification Enactment would permit of greater security of tenure being granted in those areas where the traditional methods of land utilization are based on extensive as distinct from intensive cultivation and should also do much to prevent inflation in land values and speculative dealings in land in areas where development is considered likely.

The improvement in communications is creating a greater demand for land in outlying areas but development has not been as rapid as would have been expected since many of the people living in rural areas have preferred to seek employment for wages rather than to devote their efforts to primary production.

#### *Land and Water Conservation and Utilization:*

Road and River Reserves have been declared for all roads and navigable waterways. Grants issued subsequent to the Notification have made allowance for these but little progress has been made in carrying out mutation surveys in the case of titles issued prior to 1951. The work involved is enormous and the compensation payable amounts to a considerable sum.

#### *Land Ownership:*

The policy covering agricultural land has been detailed above. In the case of town land, there is considerable variation in the



Bali Cattle.





Padian (River)  
Hawkers Brunei.





period of leases and in the quit rents payable. In some cases town land is held in perpetuity, whilst in others short term leases for as short a period as five years are given. Rentals and premia also vary within very wide limits and depend mainly on the purpose for which the land has been alienated.

A considerable proportion of the population live in houses built over the water, no title is issued in such cases and dispositions effecting the house site are not required to be registered. The system of tenure is based on age old custom—no transfer of a house can be made to any person not domiciled in the particular *Kampong* unless the other members of the *Kampong* agree, similarly no stranger may build in the *Kampong* area contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, building sites are allocated by agreement and the right to each site is transmitted by inheritance, this right only continues, however, so long as the site is actually utilized, if abandoned the community resumes the right to allocate it anew.

### (b) AGRICULTURE

#### *Weather:*

Rainfall in 1954 was heavier at all Stations than in 1953 and in general the latter part of the year was unusually wet. Floods occurred on several occasions in low lying areas but there was little damage to crops. The 1954 rainfall records and comparisons with previous year's records are shown in appendix "D".

#### CROP REPORTS

#### *Rubber:*

There was no recorded change in the acreage of rubber from last year's total of 30,575 acres although low prices for rubber and attraction of other work, such as in the oil fields and Development building programme, resulted in a further reduction in the acreage under tapping. There was little interest in new planting or re-planting during the year and it was decided not to issue any permits to plant pending supplies of budded stump planting material from the new nursery at Berakas Government Rubber Plantation.

At the Berakas Plantation, purchased towards the end of 1953, a 33 acre nursery was started in August with the object of producing budded stumps for sale to small holders. The seedlings established in 1952 will be ready for budding with TJ1 and PB86 (the two most suitable clones) in 1955.

There was a further decline in export of rubber sheet, only 882 tons being exported in 1954 compared with 1,169 tons in 1953. This was largely due to continued low prices in the early part of the year when the price of 1st grade sheet fell to approximately \$60.00 per picul—prices improved considerably towards the end of the year when approximately \$100 per picul was being offered.

There was no really serious outbreak of disease of rubber during the year; as usual, mouldy rot (*Certostomela fimbriata*) and termites (*Coptotermes curvignathus*) were recorded and advice on control was given.

#### *Padi Season 1953/54:*

The 1953/54 padi crop was not very successful largely due to reduction in acreage of dry padi and also to lack of rain in the main growing period which, in addition to lowering yields in general, also made the crop more prone to pests. Farmers who planted early had better yields on the average and escaped the worse effects of pests. The padi bugs *Leptocoriza* and *Scortinophora* were both quite common but the latter was easily checked by flooding where water control was possible. As will be seen from the table on page 35 total production of padi in 1953/54 was approximately 700,000 gantangs lower than in the previous year.

A summary of the district returns of estimated acreage and yields is given in the table on page 35.

#### *Season 1954/1955:*

The 1954/55 season started very well and conditions were very favourable for swamp padi. Hill padi too made good progress where a good burn was obtained but heavy rain interfered seriously with the clearing and burning operations in some areas. Planting of both hill and swamp padi was well up to schedule



District	Wet		Dry		Total	
	Acres	Gantangs	Acres	Gantangs	Acres	Gantangs
Brunei & Muara ...	1,851	534,670	995	141,531	2,846	676,201
Tutong ...	1,522	288,060	497	75,600	2,019	363,660
Kuala Belait ...	556	157,950	240	38,075	796	196,025
Temburong ...	649	824,400	479	90,805	1,128	915,205
Total ...	4,578	1,805,080	2,211	346,011	6,789	2,151,091

The following table shows the acreage yield in gantangs of padi for season 1953/54 as compared with the season 1952/53:—

District	Wet Padi Acreage	Approx. yield in Gantangs	Dry Padi Acreage	Approx. yield in Gantangs	Grand Acreage	Total Est. yield in Gantangs
1952 — 1953 ...	4,447	1,305,165	3,323	825,794	7,770	2,130,959
1953 — 1954 ...	4,578	1,805,080	2,211	346,011	6,789	2,151,091
Increase or Decrease	+ 131	+ 499,915	— 1,112	— 479,783	— 981	+ 20,132

and there was little trouble from *Scortinophora*. Excellent yields of swamp padi are expected in 1955, and hill padi crops will probably be slightly above average.

#### *Swamp Padi Surveys:*

During the year a team of Surveyors from the Consulting Engineering firm of Sir Bruce White, Wolfe Barry & Partners, began a survey of the drainage and irrigation potentialities of the Mulaut and Lumapas areas where it is hoped that considerable expansion of padi cultivation will be possible. In addition, this firm also commenced investigations in Great Britain into the production of new types of mechanical cultivation equipment for trial in the Mulaut area. These surveys and experiments form part of the Agricultural Development Plan for Brunei.

#### *Sago:*

No interest was shewn in sago planting during 1954 and the crop was, as before, largely confined to the Tutong and Belait river areas. No sago flour was manufactured, the production being entirely in the raw sago form and mainly consumed locally or exported to Sarawak for food 242 piculs were exported during the year. Estimated area under sago was approximately 2,500 acres.

#### *Coconuts:*

No new planting of coconuts was recorded, although there was some supplying of vacancies and the estimated area under Coconuts was approximately 1,648 acres. Imports of coconuts from Labuan continued to be on an appreciable scale. One large company applied for a loan to develop a 300 acres coconut plantation and a beef cattle herd on part of its existing rubber estate and this was approved—work is expected to start early in 1955.

#### *Fruits:*

The demand for supplies of fruit trees continued to increase and, in order to meet this, 5 new nurseries were established near the larger Kampongs. These nurseries were maintained by labour provided by the farmers themselves, supervision and budding



work being provided by the Department. Distribution of fruit trees from Kilanas station during 1954 was as follows:—

Rambutan (budded)	...	...	...	73
Rambutan (seedlings)	...	...	...	327
Pamello (marcotts)	...	...	...	31
Orange (marcotts)	...	...	...	109
Lime (marcotts)	...	...	...	18
Lemon (marcotts)	...	...	...	11
Pulasan (budded)	...	...	...	2
Pulasan (seedlings)	...	...	...	209
Duku (seedlings)	...	...	...	20
Jambu ayer (marcotts)	...	...	...	15
Durian (budded)	...	...	...	15

#### MARKET GARDENS

Supply of vegetables were still not plentiful during 1954 despite increased production in the Belait area, where newly opened land gradually replaced the land taken over by the oil company as mentioned in last year report. Further extension of vegetable growing took place in the Labi and Sungei Liang areas but the overall production of vegetables is still insufficient to meet demands. It seems probable that this situation will continue as long as so large a proportion of the population lives in the Brunei river Kampongs.

#### AGRICULTURAL & PADI TEST STATIONS

##### *Agricultural Station, Kilanas:*

Further development of the Kilanas Station took place during the year and a new granary and store building were nearing completion in December.

Apart from heavy losses in a consignment of day old chicks from Malaya (due to adverse weather conditions) poultry maintained a good health record and the new poultry area opened up last year was most useful. Ducks and geese continued to do very well and the few Turkeys introduced during the year also proved quite successful which is somewhat surprising considering how wet the season was.

The only other livestock being kept at Kilanas at present are the imported goats (Saanan) and cattle (Hereford & Illawarra) mentioned below under Animal Husbandry.

Several thousand rambutan seedlings were established in the nurseries, and towards the end of the year were ready for bud-grafting. The demand for these and other budded material continued to increase.

The new flower nursery was established in the old poultry area during the year. Various kinds of flowers—both perennials and annuals were planted and a permanent potting shed was constructed.

*Kilanas Padi Test Plot—Season 1953-54:*

A total of 20 acres of padi consisting of 15 varieties was grown at Kilanas during 1953/54 but a poor crop was harvested. The main cause of failure was drought and to a certain extent insect pests, particularly *Scortinophora*.

The second trial of planting two crops of padi a year was carried out soon after the last harvest and met the same fate as in 1952/54. The plants appeared to be healthy and vigorous, but in the end nothing was harvested, heads being empty due to attack of padi bugs and birds. This being the only padi growing at the time in the Kilanas area, it was very heavily attacked by all possible pests and, while it seems clear that two crops of padi could be grown, such a system is obviously impossible unless large areas can be cultivated.

*Season 1954-55:*

A total of 21 acres consisting of 15 varieties of padi was planted in 1954 and, in common with other wet padi crops in the State, shewed promise of an excellent yield. As in previous seasons cultivation trials were included in this programme, comparisons being made between buffalo trampling, tractor cultivation and "tajak".

*Wet Padi Settlement Area, Mulaut:*

*Season 1953/54—* The Government padi test and station plot was again only 24 acres in extent in the 1953/54 season the remaining 16 acres having been handed over to the settlement scheme in 1952.

The 1953/54 crops was not very successful, insect pest and drought being the main cause of failure. Soon after transplanting



the padi bug *Scortinophora* began to attack, but this was readily checked by flooding the area and applying a thin film of kerosene on the surface of the water. The padi bug *Leptocoriza* was in evidence during the flowering stage and caused considerable damage.

*Season 1954/55*— The area planted by the Department was again reduced to only 8 acres. The remainder being reserved for the experiments on mechanical cultivation of wet padi by the Consulting Engineers (Sir Bruce White, Wolfe Barry & Partners). The seedlings had a good start and a good crop can be expected in 1955 despite some early damage by rats.

Approximately two pounds of the dwarf “Engkatek” variety was received from Kuching for trial in this area.

*Padi Test Plot, Lumapas:*

*Season 1953-54*— Six acres of 16 varieties of padi were planted, slight damage being caused by insect pests and, to a certain extent drought. Damage by rats was practically negligible due to continuous setting of poison baits and a fairly good crop was harvested.

*Season 1954-55*— Conditions were favourable and work was well within schedule. The same 16 strains of padi were planted as in 1953-54 and crops appeared to be vigorous and healthy. Continuous heavy rainfall during the year caused some lodging but insect pests were negligible and a good harvest is expected in 1955.

*Agricultural Station Birau:*

The Birau Station was satisfactorily maintained in 1954 and continued to supply quite appreciable quantities of fruit and vegetables to the Nurses Hostel in Brunei. Sites were prepared for Junior staff quarters and Office and Store buildings and a labour line the latter being urgently required as the old one was blown down in a strong wind during the year.

The one acre padi demonstration plot was planted with two varieties of padi during the year, ploughing of the plot being carried out by means of a rotary hoe only. Seedlings were obtained from Kilanas station and the plot appeared to be quite

healthy and vigorous, except on a slightly higher portion where the soil is sandy.

A small observation on manuring of West African Cocoa was laid down—with no observable effect at the end of the year—and further improvements to the coffee and fruit plots were made.

*Brunei Gardens:*

A small ornamental garden was established near to the Istana during the year for supply of ornamental trees, shrubs and plants to public gardens and for sale in the Brunei area. Part of this area is being developed as a demonstration garden and the remainder consists of beds and potting sheds for multiplication of plants.

(c) *ANIMAL HUSBANDRY*

*Animal Breeding Farm Jerudong:*

Further progress was made with the development of this station. The cattle sheds, milking parlour and office cum store building were completed early in the year and, in addition to further clearing of scrub for extra pasture land, existing pastures were gradually fenced to permit closer control over grazing.

Shortly after the arrival of the Hereford and Illawara cattle mentioned in last year's report, a serious outbreak of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia occurred among them and of the total of seventeen animals received only seven survived despite urgent attention by the Veterinary Officer Sarawak. Arrangements have been made for regular immunisation of Government cattle and buffaloes against this disease which appears to be quite wide spread in the Brunei/Sarawak region. After this outbreak which occurred in January, the imported cattle were moved to Kilanas, together with Saanan Goats, and work at Jerudong was confined to local and Balinese cattle, buffaloes and local goats. Other cattle maintained an excellent health record and in particular the Balinese cattle (*Bos banteng*) imported last year have maintained very fine condition on extremely rough grazing, five calves of this breed were dropped during the year and the other cow was due to calve early in 1955.

Planted fodder grasses were not entirely successful partly due to excessive competition from lallang which infests the areas



most convenient for growing such crops. From observations made during the year it appear likely that Guatamala grass will form the main supply of cut fodder in the future—elephant (Napier) grass gave a very light crop and Guinea grass was even less productive. The latter may have a future as a grazing grass judging by small scale observations on close grazing started at the end of the year.

During the visit of the Veterinary Officer Sarawak in November, the opportunity was taken to review all male stock and a number of the less useful bulls and bull calves were castrated. At this time also plans were made for experimental paddocks to test the stock carrying capacity of various local and imported grasses and legumes and for management trials with local goats. Preparation for these trials was in hand at the end of the year. The private herd of cattle belonging to His Highness the Sultan continued to run at Jerudong and was under the general management of the Department, two good bulls were loaned to this herd and milk from the cows was sold with that produced by the Department herd, a total of 4,380 pints being produced from both herds in once a day milking. (calves allowed to suckle at night).

The small vegetable garden at Jerudong station was maintained and, in the same area, observation and stock plots of local grasses were established to provide planting material for future trial grazing paddocks.

#### *Livestock at Other Stations:*

Apart from the Animal Breeding Station at Jerudong, smaller number of livestock were kept at Birau (cattle and goats) and Lumapas (buffaloes for cultivation) while the main poultry activities continued to be based on Kilanas.

The Kilanas poultry flocks consisted mainly of imported hens of the R.I.R., Australop, Light Sussex, White Leghorn and Plymouth Rocks breeds although a few local hens were also kept. Flocks of Chinese geese, and of Muscovy and local (runner type) ducks were maintained at Kilanas also. Hatchability and incubator results were not particularly good and it is hoped that improvement will be obtained when a new incubator is obtained next year. The Saanan goats were transferred to Kilanas in June

and attempts were made to cross them with local goats late in the year but no crossbred kids have yet been dropped. The flock maintained reasonable health and increased from a total of six to eight during the year.

Local goats generally maintained a healthy record and after disposal of the older castrated billies, management trials are projected for 1955.

*General Animal Husbandry in the State:*

*Buffaloes*— There was a further increase in the buffalo population of the State and the records at 31st December, 1954, shewed a total of 11,517 head compared with 11,079 head at the end of 1953. A shipment of 100 breeding buffaloes from British North Borneo was arranged for farmers in the Temburong area but unfortunately sixteen of these animals died quite soon after arrival the cause of death being uncertain. No local buffaloes were affected and all the surviving imported animals were inoculated with Haemorrhagic Septicaemia vaccine and serum in case this disease was involved. Imports of buffaloes for slaughter from British North Borneo were resumed early in 1954 and a total of 886 were imported for that purpose (including imports from Sarawak). Apart from the outbreak of disease in Temburong mentioned above no major diseases of buffaloes were encountered.

*Cattle*— Further slight increase in the cattle population of Brunei was also recorded, the cattle population at 31st December, 1954 being 1,420 compared with 1,350 at 31st December 1953. Cattle are kept in small numbers throughout the State with rather heavier concentrations in the Tutong and Belait Districts where roadside and sea beach grazing are chiefly utilised.

*Goats*— Goats are widely kept in Kampongs and must contribute quite appreciably to the supplies of meat available to the population. No detailed census of goats is kept but the general impression gained is that they do very well and are not subject to any serious disease outbreaks.

*Pigs*— Three local pig keepers were in receipt of Government loans for the development of their businesses. In general pigs, which are kept by Chinese farmers only, are not very well managed; pig sties are usually of poor construction and feeding



is well below the standard required to rear pigs economically. The chief feeding stuff used is cooked sago pith which is very low in protein and the quantities of prawn refuse, local fish meal and bean cake fed are not sufficient to balance the diet. It is therefore not surprising that even the better piggeries take twelve to fourteen months to fatten a pig and arrangements were put in hand to make supplies of concentrate feeding stuffs available in 1955.

*Poultry*— Quite large number of poultry, principally hens, are kept in the kampongs with very little attention to feeding. Several outbreaks of Ranikhet disease were recorded despite the the Department's free vaccination programme which is, however, steadily gaining ground. A few farmers and salaried workers kept poultry on a larger scales and they made far more use of this immunisation service.

*Agricultural Credit Schemes and Subsidies:*

A total of eight loans for Agricultural purposes issued during the year or since late 1952 were still in operation. These were all for livestock keeping enterprises, three being for piggeries, three for cattle and goats, one for buffaloes and one for poultry rearing. In general they could be described as fairly successful except for those involving cattle which had made no progress due to the difficulty of obtaining foundation stock. The policy of sale of barbed wire at 50% of cost to control buffaloes and prevent them entering cultivated land was continued and 892 rolls of barbed wire were distributed.

In association with the Supply Department credit was advanced to Tua Kampongs for the purchase of surplus padi as in previous years.

Further progress was made with the resettlement scheme at Bunot where settlers are now quite well established. During the year further resettlement areas were surveyed, and partly developed, at Berakas estate and Jerudong Road, and the group farming area at Luahan (Jerudong road area) was partially planted up with coconuts.

*Agricultural Show:*

The Eighth Annual Brunei Agricultural Show was held on the 28th August, and was officially opened by His Highness the

Sultan. There was a large number of entries in most sections, particularly fruits and flowers. The Show coincided with the main fruit season and such fruits as rambutan, pulasan, durian and langsat were on display. Owing to the difficulties of transport, many farmers were reluctant to bring their animals for exhibition; however, some fine looking goats and a good number of poultry were exhibited. Cash prizes were awarded to winners of the various sections.

An exhibition of Silverware, brassware and Arts and Crafts in conjunction with the Commissioner General's prizes was also held. There was a good number of entries, and the exhibits were of excellent quality. The prizes for these were awarded by the Rt. Honourable Malcolm MacDonald. As in previous years a departmental stand was put up where exhibits of various kinds of crops were on show.

#### *Visitors:*

Notable visitors to stations of the Department of Agriculture during 1954 included His Highness the Sultan, His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Roland Robertson, M.P., Col. Philip Johnson, Mr. J. L. Greig (Director of Agriculture of North Borneo), Mr. R. W. R. Miller (Director of Agriculture, Sarawak), Mr. A. O. Merry (Veterinary Officer, Sarawak), Mr. O. F. Wright (Agricultural Officer, Sarawak), Mr. E. R. Bevington (Commissioner of Development), Mr. G. T. Myles (State Engineer) and Mr. B. A. Andrews (Pathologist).

#### *Administration:*

Inche Hamidoon ceased to officiate as State Agricultural Officer with effect from 3rd September, 1954, when he left for the United Kingdom on a short course in Agriculture in Devon. He was relieved by Mr. N. W. Smyth, Agricultural Officer, Sarawak, until the arrival of Mr. F. J. Harper, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sarawak in November. Mr. Harper officiated as State Agricultural Officer throughout the remainder of the year.

The Senior Agricultural Subordinate Mohamed Hussain bin Abdul Hamid was promoted to the post of Agricultural Assistant with effect from 1st February, 1954.

The Superintendent of Animal Husbandry left the service at the end of June, and this vacancy has not yet been filled.



Two students were sent to the College of Agriculture, Malaya, to take the one year vernacular course. Four students returned from the Rubber Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur, after the completion of their training and were appointed as Rubber Instructors. Four other students returned from training at the Central Animal Husbandry Station Kluang, Johore and were appointed as Livestock Inspectors.

### (d) FORESTRY

*(Figures for 1953 are given in brackets after figures for 1954)*

#### INTRODUCTION

Certain facts place the Brunei forest department in a unique position compared with others in the Commonwealth. These facts need to be emphasised because they are fundamental to an understanding of forestry in Brunei. They are—

- (i) Freedom from pressure on the land. Fifty thousand persons inhabit the 2,226 sq. miles of the State; 80% is under high forest.
- (ii) Freedom from pressure on the forest. The present cut is far below the potential cut on a sustained yield.
- (iii) Indifference to revenue. The State's revenues from the oil industry are sufficient for current expenditure and for development. The policy is therefore not to squeeze every cent out of the forests at the present time, as most States are compelled to do in order to balance their budgets, but rather to conserve and develop the forests against the day when the oil wells start to run dry.

#### 1. CONSTITUTION OF FORESTS

The inventory of our forest resources, completed in 1953, gave the following areas—

<i>Total area of State</i>	<i>Forest Reserves</i>	<i>Stateland Forests</i>	<i>Secondary Forests</i>	<i>Agricul- tural and residential areas</i>
Sq. Miles 2226	938	740	456	92
%	42%	33%	21%	4%

*Forest Reserves:*

These are intended to be kept under high forest in perpetuity, and to form the permanent forest estate. The list of forest reserves is given in Appendix "F" and their position is shown on the map at the end of this report. The 27 acres excised from the Batu Apoi forest reserve comprise three rubber gardens, which were planted before the reserve was constituted and will now be leased to the owners. The second extension to the Anduki forest reserve, mentioned as 250 acres in the 1953 report, was finally constituted with a revised area of 360 acres; the opportunity was taken to re-survey and re-notify the boundaries of the whole reserve.

The programme of forest reservation is now complete.

*State land forests:*

These also belong to the Government but will gradually disappear as the land is alienated to the public for other purposes.

*Secondary forests:*

These consist of secondary growth, varying in age from 1 to 40 or 50 years, on land that has been cleared of its virgin forest for shifting dry padi cultivation. The land is still owned by the Government, but the person who originally clears the virgin forest has the right to cultivate dry padi on the land subsequently, under native customary law.

## 2. MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS

*Maps:*

No fresh slotted template plots (see 1953 report) became available during the year, but maps at photo scale (1 : 25,000) were prepared for the ulu Tutong and ulu Belait by the State Forest Officer, who toured up these rivers and plotted the position of nearly all the Iban settlements along them. As the only control points available are the primary Triangulation stations, these maps contain some local distortion, but previously no large scale map existed showing the run of the main rivers and their tributaries and the Iban settlements thereon.

*Shifting cultivation:*

This is a joint forestry/agricultural problem. A Government notice dated 10th May 1948 forbade the felling of high forest



*or of secondary growth over 10 years old* for dry padi cultivation. Dry padi cultivation on a 12-15 year bush fallow rotation is comparatively innocuous, but the reduction of the bush fallow period below 10 years is dangerous and liable to result in soil exhaustion. On 15th October 1954, therefore, a revised notice was issued, cancelling the notice of 1948 and merely forbidding the felling of virgin jungle (whether inside or outside a forest reserve) for dry padi cultivation.

Dry padi cultivation is practised by the Kedayans, Dusuns, and Ibans; the first two are indigenous, but the Ibans have come into Brunei from Sarawak during the past 50 years, and applications frequently come in from Ibans living in Sarawak, mainly in the Limbang, Baram, and Saribas districts, who wish to settle in Brunei. In November 1954, however, the State Council re-affirmed the policy it had laid down in 1948, that no further Ibans may be allowed to settle in the State (they may come in to work for a limited period, if sponsored by a Company).

Dr. J. D. Freeman's report to the Government of Sarawak on the social structure and agricultural methods of the Ibans stresses only too clearly the two fundamental characteristics of Iban agriculture:—

- (i) an insatiable appetite, if not a passion, for farming virgin forest;
- (ii) a thoroughly pernicious technique involving the cultivation of the same plot of land for two or even three years in succession, without the use of manure or fertilisers, resulting in the rapid exhaustion of the soil.

It would be disastrous for the natural resources of Brunei if Ibans were allowed to come in and practise their traditional methods of cultivation without any control.

#### *Enumeration surveys:*

The field party spent two months in the mangrove forests of the Selirong and Labu forest reserves sampling the growing stock by the "spot" method of enumeration. The data required for drafting a working plan for these forests is now almost complete, and it is hoped to complete the plan during 1955.

*Management of State land forests:*

As explained earlier, these forests will disappear in course of time and we are concerned only with reaping the existing crop in an orderly manner and not with future generations of trees. This is achieved by a system of licences; a tracing is attached to each licence showing the exact area to which it applies, and two licences are never issued for the same area; an up-to-date wall map is maintained in the office showing the distribution of all current licences.

*Management of forest reserves:*

There are no formal working plans as yet; exploitation is concentrated as far as possible in state land forests, and very little is being taken from forest reserves—except for the Anduki forest reserve, which has been worked intensively over the past 25 years, and will be worked out by the end of 1955. This reserve is worked on a minimum diameter system, with improvement fellings (using sodium arsenite) following extraction.

### 3. SILVICULTURE

Silvicultural treatment after fellings is at present restricted to the Anduki forest reserve, where all unwanted trees are poisoned with sodium arsenite after extraction has been completed in a compartment. The field party spent some months on this work, but there are still some arrears to catch up. The Conservator of Forests, Sarawak, visited the forest and approved of the silvicultural methods used.

In the mangrove forests a change to an 8" minimum diameter system was made at the end of the year in the firewood export areas; this is the system favoured in the Fifth Division of Sarawak and in British North Borneo, and is considered to be better suited to the local conditions than the clear-felling system practised in Malaya and used hitherto in Brunei.

### 4. COMMUNICATIONS

It will be another three or four years yet before the \$15 million road development programme, approved by the State Council, has reached a stage where it will begin to assist the timber industry.



Part of new gas  
processing plant at  
Seria.





Part of the industrial area of  
Seria oilfield.





Proposals for the improvement of the Belait and Tutong rivers—both important lines of communication in addition to being rafting streams—by the systematic removal of the innumerable snags, consisting of trees and parts of trees, were submitted to the Government during the year, and provision has been made in the 1955 development estimates for this project. The extensive forests in the upper reaches of these two rivers cannot be worked systematically until this clearing has been carried out.

## 5. PROTECTION OF FORESTS

### *Maintenance of boundaries:*

The following work was carried out during the year—

*Labi Hills forest reserve.* Rentis cleaned and notice plates replaced from Bukit Puan to Bukit Teraja (from Bukit Puan to mile 7 the boundary follows the south side of the B.M.P. Co. road).

*Ladan Hills forest reserve.* South of Sg. Lengaban the boundary had not previously been demarcated on the ground. Following a preliminary inspection by the State Forest Officer, a party worked for a month cutting and surveying rentises from Sg. Kiulu to Sg. Belabau. Another month was spent in cleaning and re-surveying the rentises from mile 7 Kuala Abang road down to Sg. Beruang, and from mile 7 along the northern rentis for two miles.

*Labu forest reserve.* The Sarawak - Brunei boundary rentis from Bukit Sagan to Sg. Aru, part of which forms the eastern boundary of the Labu forest reserve, was cleaned by a forest party (the boundary was last cleared in 1932); it was found that a number of jelutong tappers from the Sarawak side had been tapping trees in Brunei territory.

*Berakas forest reserve.* Rentises were cleaned and notice plates replaced where necessary. The opening of the gravel quarry on the sea face in this area, and the construction of access roads, labourers' lines, etc. resulted in the destruction of a good deal of the forest during the year.

### *Forest Offences:*

Agok anak Beranda, an Iban who move into the Labi Hills forest reserve about 10 years ago from the Baram district and has been squatting there illegally ever since, was prosecuted in the Belait district court for trespass and clearing forest for cultivation in a forest reserve without permission; he had three pre-

vious convictions for the same offence and had been sentenced to fines (twice) and imprisonment (once); this time he was sentenced to four months imprisonment and ordered by the Court to move out of the forest reserve. He has since done so. This case illustrates only too well the reluctance of Ibans to comply with the Forest Enactment, and the difficulty of controlling them, and hence the refusal of the State Council to allow any further Iban settlement.

In the Temburong district (Sg. Sibut area) an entire Iban house of 8 families felled virgin forest without permission, contrary to regulations, and was prosecuted in the Temburong district court. Fines of \$15 per family were imposed.

There were no other important cases during the year.

#### 6. FOREST INDUSTRIES

The four main forest industries in the State are:—

- (i) the timber industry
- (ii) the firewood and charcoal industry
- (iii) the jelutong industry
- (iv) the minor forest products industry (rotans, leaf attaps, etc.)

##### *Timber industry:*

The industry concentrates on supplying the internal market, which is dominated by the 700 cubic tons per month (average) requirement of the B.M.P. Co., mostly in the Seria-Kuala Belait oilfield area. Government contractors also buy large quantities of timber for the numerous buildings under construction by the Public Works Department. The industry is unable to meet the full requirements of the market, largely for want of an adequate and reliable labour supply, and in consequence about 1/3 of the timber used is imported (chiefly from Sarawak).

Timber prices in the oilfield, which controls the market, remained much the same as last year:—

			\$ per cubic ton f.o.b.	
Selangan batu	...	...	300	— 320
Semayor, kapur bukit	...	...	170	— 180
Kapur paya	...	...	110	— 140
Meranti	...	...	110	— 120
Sepetir	...	...	95	



The price of kapur paya depends on the size of the timber; large sections such as 12" x 12" and 12" x 3" are produced cheaply by hand in Anduki forest reserve close to Seria, and are priced at \$110.00 per ton, whereas smaller sizes are cut in a sawmill and priced higher.

*Sawmills:*

No sawmill may be installed without a permit from the Forest Department; such permits are always linked with a licence for a suitable area of forest. There are 24 sawmills in the State, but many of these consist of a petrol engine (such as a Ford V8) or a light diesel engine driving a 48" bench, and move about periodically from one patch of State land to another.

All sawmills are powered by diesel or petrol engines, and all rely entirely on circular saws, both for breaking down logs and for re-sawing. None of them is either up-to-date in equipment or efficient in lay-out; the reason being that with inadequate labour to maintain a steady supply of logs and with inefficient labour in the mill itself there is nothing to be gained by investing a large amount of capital in an efficient mill.

*Poles:*

			<i>Outturn in cu. ft.</i>	<i>1953</i>
Mangrove poles	...	...	29,202	
Junglewood poles, taken by B.M.P. Co.	...	...	15,607	(47,123)
Junglewood poles (Misc.)	...	...	24,233	
			<hr/> 69,042	<hr/> (84,970)

The drop in the quantity of poles taken by the B.M.P. Co. is associated with a sharp falling off in the construction of temporary buildings. Most buildings in the oilfield are now of permanent construction.

*Firewood:*

(a) *Mangrove.* Production of mangrove firewood was 408,678 (480,734) cubic feet. Of this total 250,368 cubic feet was exported to Hong Kong by the George Ah Foott Firewood Co. or 11,518

(15,855) shipping tons, the drop being mainly due to a stock of 3,000 tons being carried over to 1955 because a ship could not be obtained to lift it.

A new development was the use of *nyireh bunga* firewood for firing the Soon Lee brick kilns at Sengkurong. This species is generally regarded as a weed in mangrove forests, growing hollow and crooked and being inferior to *bakau* as firewood, but it is suitable for firing kilns, both brick and charcoal. Its removal from the mangrove forests is therefore encouraged. However, for want of labour, not enough could be obtained to keep the brick kilns working to capacity during the year.

(b) *Other firewood.* Production of firewood other than mangrove totalled 48,484 (40,375) cubic feet; some of this was used for firing the brick kilns at Kampong Gana and Sengkurong.

#### *Charcoal:*

Last year 22 kilns were reported as built or under construction; by the end of this year 17 had been completed, but the remaining 5 have not yet been put in hand. Production for the year totalled 34,558 (23,813) pikuls. The market for charcoal is limited, and it is doubtful whether it will absorb much more than the present production, which goes mostly to coffee shops in the main towns. There is no export.

All the kilns are sited on Pulau Berbunut, and burn mangrove wood exclusively; *bakau* (*Rhizophora* sp.) is used for making the charcoal, but for firing the kilns other species can be used.

#### *Jelutong:*

Production of getah jelutong totalled 2,566 (1,419) pikuls. More than 1/5th of the total forest revenue is derived from this product, which is used in the manufacture of chewing gum.

#### *Minor forest Produce:*

Appendix "H" gives details of returns from minor forest produce.

### 7. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

There was no export of timber during the year. Figures for exports of mangrove firewood and jelutong are given in previous paragraphs.



*Imports:*

(a) *Belian ataps (shingles)*: These are the traditional roofing material in Borneo, and are mostly obtained from Bintulu in Sarawak, but owing to dwindling supplies the Sarawak Government has prohibited export except (as a special concession) to the P.W.D. in Brunei for use on Government contracts. Imports totalled 167 (211) laksas (one laksa = 10,000 shingles), of which 105 came to Kuala Belait and 62 to Brunei.

(b) *Timber*: The B.M.P. Co. imported 2,616 (2,037) tons of timber to Kuala Belait during the year. Public Works Department contractors imported 97 tons from Singapore and 248 tons from Sarawak ports outside the Fifth Division. There is a 5% import duty on timber imported from Commonwealth countries, and a 20% import duty on other timber. Customs duties collected during the year totalled \$57,207. These figures were supplied by the Controller of Customs, Brunei.

Sarawak forest department statistics show that the export of timber from Sarawak Fifth Division ports (chiefly Lawas, to a small extent Limbang, Sundar, Trusan) totalled 144 (93) tons of round timber and 2,902 (2,568) tons of sawn timber during the year. Most of this was *kapur* and *sempilor* timber from the Tagai sawmill to the B.M.P. Co.

## 8. RESEARCH

A brief but profitable visit 21—28 July was paid to Brunei by Mr. J. Wyatt-Smith, forest botanist at the forest research institute, Kepong, Malaya. He was taken round by the State Forest Officer; two days were spent in the Andulau forest reserve and two days at Labu (Peradayan forest reserve) collecting specimens. Attention was focussed on the Dipterocarpaceae, which give us 90% or more of our commercial timbers. As a result of his tour to Sarawak, Brunei, and British North Borneo a revision of the Bornean dipterocarps is being undertaken in collaboration with Mr. G. H. S. Wood, forest botanist in Sandakan.

This family, which includes such well-known timbers as *sal* in India, *In-kanyin* or *gurjun* of Burma and Siam, *Selangan batu*, *kapur*, *keruing*, *meranti*, *resak*, etc., of Borneo is best developed in Brunei State, the Fifth Division of Sarawak, and the adjacent area of British North Borneo; here, so the botanists believe, may have been the cradle of the family from which it spread over south-

eastern Asia; nowhere else is the tropical forest so rich in variety of dipterocarp species.

Another interesting piece of research work during the year was carried out in June by Mr. J. A. R. Anderson of Sarawak forest department in the deep peat-swamp behind Seria. The method adopted was to cut a 6-mile rentis through the *seringawan* forest west of the Badas railway across the heart of the bog, enumerating all trees  $\frac{1}{2}$  chain each side of the rentis down to 12" girth, and closing the book every 5 chains. Botanical specimens were collected of unknown species. From seismic records of the B.M.P. Co. we have some data on levels and depths of peat across the bog (the peat is 25-30 feet deep over most of the area). The results of this work will probably be included in a thesis on peat swamp-forest that Mr. Anderson hopes to complete before the end of 1955. In the world literature very little has been recorded so far on the ecology of these forests, which cover several thousand square miles in Sarawak and Brunei.

#### 9. EDUCATION

As usual, Brunei sent one student to the Forest School for the one year vernacular course. Forest Guard Hussein was placed 59 out of 60 in the final examination, failing in 3 out of 8 subjects.

#### 10. FINANCIAL RESULTS

A summary of revenue and expenditure for the year is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>			<i>Surplus</i>
		<i>Personal Emolu- ments</i>	<i>Other Charges</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1954	128,633	61,498	38,352	99,850	28,783
1953	116,760	62,021	23,125	85,146	31,614

Details of revenue from different classes of forest produce are given below:—

<i>Kind of Produce</i>	<i>Revenue 1954</i>	<i>Revenue 1953</i>	<i>Increase or Decrease</i>
Timber and poles ...	82,564	74,027	+ 8,537
Firewood and charcoal ...	15,504	20,820	– 5,316
Minor forest produce ...	30,349	21,793	+ 8,556
Miscellaneous ...	111	105	+ 6
Compensation and fines ...	105	15	+ 90
	128,633	116,760	+ 11,873



The drop in firewood and charcoal is due to the drop in exports to Hong Kong. The increase in Minor Forest Produce is due to the increased production of getah jelutong.

# 11. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

Mr. B. E. Smythies, Assistant Conservator of Forests, held the post of State Forest Officer throughout the year, in addition to the post of Section Forest Officer, Limbang and Lawas sector, Sarawak.

The staff of the department at the end of the year consisted of:—

- 1 State Forest Officer
- 1 Chief Clerk
- 3 Assistant Clerks (Brunei, Tutong, Kuala Belait)
- 3 Forest Rangers (Brunei, Tutong, Kuala Belait)
- 6 Foresters
- 12 Forest Guards
- 7 Forest Labourers
- 1 Driver/boatman
- 1 Draughtsman
- 1 Office Peon.

The forest labourers, as in Malaya, are monthly-paid non-establishment personnel; vacancies of forest guard are normally filled from their ranks.

After 21 years in Kuala Belait, the office of the State Forest Officer moved to Brunei on 1st April, and now occupies two rooms in the new Government offices.

## (e) FISHERIES

The principal fishing areas of the State of Brunei are mostly coastal and the industry depends almost wholly on inshore grounds in the vicinity of river mouths and estuaries or near coral beds and rocky patches.

The "Tugu" industry, a characteristic type of prawn fishing using conical nets (Tugu) set in long rows across the flow of the tide, is centered around the southern part of Brunei Bay and has its headquarters on the two small Islands of Baru Baru and Berbunot. In this area, sets of Tugu nets can be seen extending from

the Southern shores practically right across the bay and leaving clear only the navigable channels of Brunei, Limbang, Temburong and Pandaruan Rivers.

River fisheries are rather primitive and consist of a small number of fish weirs (Kilongs) and traps (Bubus) with the occasional use of a short line from which baited hooks are suspended. Returns from river fisheries, however, are so small as to be negligible and in the main they are operated for the personal consumption of the owners.

All fisheries in the State of Brunei are seasonal and methods and gears vary accordingly. Tables below show the various gears for which licences were issued during the year. Figures for the previous year are also given for comparison:—

<i>Gear</i>			<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Pukat	...	...	24	17	Small drift net
Rantau	...	...	14	3	Large drift net
Kilong	...	...	107	31	Deep water fishing trap
Paguyot	...	...	3	4	Drag net
Kabat	...	...	24	25	Small fish trap
Bubu	...	...	55	265	Similar to lobster pot
Tambak	...	...	10	20	Set net
Lintau	...	...	58	118	Shoal water fish trap
Slambau	...	...	3	18	Watched set net
Penakat	...	...	40	32	Line fishing
Rambat	...	...	7	8	Cast net
Gurit	...	...	10	1	Long line
Anchau	...	...	—	3	Similar to drag net

These tables are for the whole State, but a breakdown of gears and boat licences shows the Brunei Town Area possess the largest fishing community:—

		<i>Gear Licences</i>		<i>Boat Licences</i>	
		<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
Brunei Town	...	93	83	92	59
Baru Baru	...	75	20	44	20
Kuala Belait	...	69	101	22	—
Tutong	...	19	160	19	21
Kuala Labu	...	69	80	76	71
Muara	...	71	63	32	39
Total		396	507	285	210



Total landing of fish and prawns during the year are as follows:—

QUALITY

	<i>Fish No. 1</i>		<i>Fish No. 2</i>		<i>Fish No. 3</i>		<i>Prawns</i>		<i>Grand Total</i>	
	<i>Pls.</i>	<i>Ktts.</i>	<i>Pls.</i>	<i>Ktts.</i>	<i>Pls.</i>	<i>Ktts.</i>	<i>Pls.</i>	<i>Ktts.</i>	<i>Pls.</i>	<i>Ktts.</i>
Brunei Town	195	—	1438	88	2440	60	837	29	4911	77
Seria	692	59	541	44	386	67	48	22	1668	92
Kuala Belait	414	47	544	81	552	72	35	94	1547	94
Tutong	30	—	40	—	50	—	—	—	120	—

These figures show a considerable increase on those for the previous year:—

				1953	1954
Fish (all grades)	...	...	...	2,264.45	3,429.99
Prawns	...	...	...	589.38	921.45

The year 1954, however, was an unusually good one for the fishermen, an abundance of fish and prawns being caught each season. It is therefore, difficult to ascertain what percentage of this increase is attributable to the 'mechanization' of the fishermen under the Government scheme of financial assistance, given on security to enable the fishermen to purchase outboard engines and better craft, and another year must lapse before a true idea can be obtained.

The exact total weight of prawns landed in Baru Baru and Berbunot is unfortunately not available, as a considerable quantity has, in previous years, been sun-dried and powdered on these two Islands. This commodity is then exported as 'prawn dust'.

With the exception of 'prawn dust', all fish and prawns landed in Brunei are for consumption within the State and there is no other export of these commodities.

The State of Brunei does not have a Fisheries Department. The Marine Officer is responsible for the control and supervision of the Industry, the Headman of each individual fishing community assisting this officer wherever possible.

Marketing is in the hands of a limited number of licensed Towkays (merchants). Controls are exercised over movement of fish and prawns within the State, and in the Brunei Town area, a price control is enforced. The 'Towkay' system largely finances

the fishing industry in Brunei. The fisherman obtains the necessary gear and boats, and in some cases even food, from the Chinese Towkay, and is thereafter considered to be under 'contract' to hand over to the Towkay all the fish he catches. This is not a really satisfactory system and is open to abuse, for very often the initial debt is out of proportion to the fisherman's earnings and is carried on indefinitely. It is, however, of advantage to the fisherman during the monsoon seasons when for days on end he may be weather bound and unable to put to sea.

#### (f) MINING

Production of light and heavy crude oil from Seria field by The British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited averaged just over 98,000 barrels per day during 1954, amounting for the year to a total of about four and three-quarter million tons.

This compared with an output during 1953 of about 100,000 barrels per day.

The slight drop in output was mainly the result of a planned retardation of the rate of production of certain wells designed to conserve to the fullest degree the life of the field and to ensure maximum total recovery of oil. Conservation of resources and their most economical rate of production continued during 1954 to engage the attention of specialists on the B.M.P. Company's staff, since the wise husbanding of resources is playing an increasing part in the policy of oil companies the world over.

During 1954, 28 new wells were completed in Seria field, involving the drilling of 168,000 feet of hole. Twenty-seven of the wells were oil producers and the 28th was a gas well. Seventeen of the wells were "deviated"—that is to say, the holes were angled away from the vertical to reach bottom at points often a considerable distance from the spot they would have reached had the shaft been straight. This technique is employed particularly in cases where it is desired to drill a well on land, yet reach oil deposits under the bed of the sea.

The oil produced at Seria is of two main types: a light, waxy oil of specific gravity 0.83, and a heavy, non-waxy oil of 0.95 specific gravity.



Geological and other exploration work went on throughout the year, and exploration drilling continued in the Labi area of Brunei. Towards the end of 1954 preparations were put in hand for the drilling of an exploration well at Jerudong, between Tutong and Brunei Town, in an area where a certain amount of drilling took place in the late 30's. Actual drilling on the Jerudong site is expected to begin in mid-1955.

Work was successfully completed during 1954 on the drilling of four wells into the bed of the South China Sea from a drilling platform erected during 1953 about a mile offshore at Seria. The wells, drilled from the four corners of the platform, were brought into production towards the end of the year. The erection of another two marine drilling platforms began during 1954, and by year's end was in an advanced state. One of these platforms stands in the sea roughly offshore from Seria bazaar, and the other is near Anduki airfield. Both will be served by aerial ropeways for the transport of men and equipment, as in the case of the first marine platform.

At December 31, 1954, The British Malayan Petroleum Company had on its books in Seria, Kuala Belait and Brunei out-stations the following employees (excluding those on home leave):

Senior Staff (all races):	...	...	320
Regional Staff (all races):	...	...	907
Labour Force:	...	...	5,599

In addition, 104 Europeans were working in the Seria and Kuala Belait area for firms directly contracted to the oil company for various technical and other services.

The year 1954 in the oilfield was, in general, one of transition and consolidation. The oilfield may be said to have passed in a planned and orderly manner out of the "rush" period which followed the end of the war, when the Commonwealth's urgent demand for non-dollar oil supplies made it necessary to accelerate production at the expense of many other forms of activity.

The programme for re-building temporary houses for workers and staff continued unabated, and in addition many new permanent houses were erected for extra staff. The whole oilfield area was the scene of a sustained clean-up drive which rid it of much debris and other rubbish accumulated during the occupation and afterwards.

Considerable work and money was expended on the improvement of roads and drainage, and a notable undertaking which began in 1954 was the construction of a six-and-a-half mile dyke to preserve the oilfield's coastline from erosion by the sea. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of this dyke had been completed by the end of the year, in time for a severe testing by "King Tides" and rough seas in December. Although the dyke was slightly damaged (mainly by the battering it sustained from sea-borne logs), it perfectly fulfilled its function of preventing ingress by the sea into low-lying oilfield areas, and the damage of coastal installations.

Special attention was paid during the year to a campaign for greater freedom from industrial and road accidents in the oilfield. Vigorous prosecution of this campaign resulted in the reduction of road accidents over the year by about 100, and in approximately halving the severity rate for industrial accidents. The improvement in both these directions would probably be even more marked, were it not for the fact that one of the ingredients of the accident prevention campaign was an insistence that *all* accidents, however slight, be reported upon in greater detail than ever before.

The B. M. P. Company continued to operate its own aviation service, which during 1954 carried approximately 13,700 passengers and 1,300 tons of cargo and passengers, chiefly between Seria and Labuan, the nearest commercial airline and shipping terminal. Anduki, the B. M. P. Company's airfield at Seria, was re-drained during 1954, and additional hanger and passenger-handling accommodation was added. The Company placed this airfield at the disposal of Sabah Airways Limited for use by the D. H. Rapide aircraft which late in the year started the Miri-Anduki-Brunei-Labuan, and return, feeder service. The Company's extensive land and sea transport organisations also continued to work at high pressure, handling up to 12,000 tons per month of oilfield cargo.

The welfare of its employees has always been a point of major concern for The B. M. P. Company, and this policy continued to receive implementation during 1954. Facilities for sport, children's playgrounds, and adult education continued to be expanded during the year, and the Company Management maintained its close interest in the club and other social facilities provided for workers and staff.



His Highness the Sultan declared open a new Mosque built by the Company at Seria, a gift from the Company to the local Muslim community to mark His Highness's coronation, and other major building projects completed during year included a permanent new cinema (officially opened on January 9, 1955), a Community Hall to house social and educational events staged by the oilfield's various communities, and an extension to the Company's Trades School.

The entry of Government-nominated trainees at this School was a significant development during the year: 27 Government nominees are now under training there in addition to 120 Company trainees, and it is planned to add 25 from Government sources each succeeding year until a total of 75 is reached. It is hoped that the sound technical education they receive will fit them to play a part in the State's Development Plan, which will call for the addition of many technicians to Government Departments.

Major development projects started in the oilfield during 1954, and far advanced towards completion by the end of the year, included: a new commissariat, for the storage and sale of cold-storage and other foodstuffs to oilfield families; a new power station with an initial generating capacity of 6,000 k.w.; a new transit hotel for senior staff; a water-filtration plant (which will also serve Government consumers in the Seria and Kuala Belait bazaar areas); and a new communications centre to house the oilfield's automatic telephone, radio telephone and wireless telegraphy equipment at one central site.

The year saw also the going "on stream" of a large gas processing plant (which had not been officially opened by the end of the year). The plant, which represents the first introduction of refining processes into the State, has circulated through it all the waste gas produced by the oilfield's wells. From this gas the plant extracts about 150 tons per day of high-grade natural gasoline, which is sent by special pipeline to Lutong Refinery for the enrichment of products distilled there from Seria crude oil. The plant exercises the additional function of refining a small amount of Seria crude oil, to supply not only the Company's diesel fuel and gasoline requirements but also those of the public in the Kuala Belait-Seria area.

The foregoing account of activities in the oilfield does not take into account the large amount of routine maintenance work carried out at all its installations and buildings: such work had advanced by the end of the year to a point at which Seria might well lay claim to being a model of complex industrial planning, unique not only in Borneo but over a large area of the world.



## Chapter VII.

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### SOCIAL SERVICES

#### (a) EDUCATION

IT is encouraging to record that 1954 has been a truly historic year for education in Brunei. By the middle of the year a Proposed Development Plan for Education covering 5-6 years was published and later at various stages approved in principle by the State Council. This report is divided into two parts (I) The Work of the Education Department during 1954 (II) The progress of the Development Plan (1954-60).

#### (I) THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING 1954:

For the first time over 7,000 children have been enrolled in various types of schools, the biggest increase being in Malay Vernacular Schools. More than thirteen hundred additional children have attended school this year than in 1953.

It is most heartening to note that the call to send their daughters to school is being answered by more and more parents. Every form of propaganda has been used throughout the year to solve the serious problem of the education of women and girls in Brunei. Although there was an increase of 200 girls in Malay Schools this year there are still more than three times as many boys as girls in these schools. It is the policy of the Department to segregate the girls from the boys where numbers warrant separate divisions. As the number of women teachers increase there is no doubt that the number of girls pupils will increase. It is confidently anticipated that between 80% and 90% of the boys are already in schools. On the other hand only some 30% of girls are receiving some form of Education. Detailed figures in each category are included in this report.

#### *Malay Vernacular Schools — Government:*

Two new Malay Schools were started this year at Kupang and Bunut and one Iban School at Kenua. Six more temporary Kajang school buildings were erected by villagers towards the

end of the year in preparation for the new school year of 1955. They were sited at Sukang, Birau, Layong, Rambai, Masin and Pangkalan Batu. All were assisted by a Government grant to each school of \$400.00 to help the Kampong people to purchase the necessary materials, the labour being provided free by the people. It is confidently anticipated that all these schools will be replaced by permanent buildings under the Development Plan.

Three schools were provided with permanent school buildings (additions) — Sengkurong, Kilanas and Baru-Baru whilst ten Teachers' Quarters were built in various districts. The housing of teachers is a very acute problem in restricted Urban Areas. The only solution appears to be the erection of Flats. An experiment of a block of flats will be made next year. \$331,335.00 was spent on Malay School Buildings, Teachers' Quarters and Equipment during the year. Of this total over \$25,000.00 was spent in the provision and levelling of playgrounds, the largest expenditure being at the Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam Malay School, Brunei Town. When all earthworks are completed at this school the result will set a high standard of recreation space and landscape gardening.

Parents' Day or Hari Ibu Bapa is an annual feature in all these schools. Collections are made by the Kampong People to provide prizes for the children's Handwork, and Schoolwork. Gardening and Physical Training Displays are rounded off by athletic sports and speeches. \$7,832.56 was collected this year. Government will match these contributions by a grant-in-aid to each school next year. Headmasters and Teachers deserve the highest credit for the amount of work and general organisation which goes into these happy gatherings of parents and pupils. For many years now the Malay School Gardens have been a source of pride to all concerned. The majority of school-children arrive at school before 7.00 a.m. and do an hour's work in the garden or school padang supervised by keen teachers. \$1,409.63 was collected from the sale of vegetables and fruits this year.

Football is the favourite game of all Malay boys. A most successful schoolboys' competition was held this year, the final being won by the Government English School Seria. Physical Training Competitions were again held in all Urban Areas with



practically every school sending a representative team. The final placings given by the judges were:—

(a) Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam Malay School, Brunei Town—Team C.

(b) Malay School, Kuala Belait.

Prizes and medals were awarded by the Department.

The demand from parents for their children to be taught English as a second language is gathering momentum. Although over 150 Malay children were admitted to the two Government English Schools at the end of the year (after an entrance examination conducted by Expatriate Officers), there is much heart-burning and genuine disappointment from those whose children fail to gain entry. The teaching of English in Malay Schools is the biggest problem to be solved. At the moment there are only some two dozen teachers capable of teaching even the most simple English. It is hoped to recruit during 1955 a number of itinerant English Teachers who will organise and train Malay Teachers capable of effectively teaching English. The Kirby Scheme outlined in the Development Plan will do much to solve this problem but it will take several years before the teaching of English can be really effective as a second language in these schools.

The number of children staying on to Primary V and VI is growing each year and at the moment is the only recruiting ground for Probationary Teachers. As the Development Plan takes more and more effect the ground for recruitment for prospective teachers and Government employees will pass on to the Secondary Schools. With the exception of the paucity of English the general curriculum of Malay Schools is well balanced. Besides the general school subjects very real emphasis is placed on school gardening, local handicrafts, physical training games and athletics. The standard of the teaching of Malay may not be as high as desired, being so vital in a Malay State. Steps have already been taken to improve the study of Higher Malay and Literature in the Government Secondary Schools. Religious Instruction continued to be given by Religious Teachers from the Department of Religious Affairs.

## TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT 1954

Schools	Boys	1953		Boys	1954		Increase	
		Girls	Total		Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Malay (35) ...	2,143	536	2,679	2,462	713	3,175	319	177
Chinese (7) ...	1,058	669	1,727	1,275	875	2,150	217	206
Mission English (4)+	854	523	1,377	974	634	1,608	120	111
Govt. English (2) ...	113	21	134	208	40	248	95	19
Totals ...	4,168	1,749	5,917	4,919	2,262	7,181	751	513

Secondary Total ... .. 167 63 230  
 Primary Total ... .. 4,752 2,199 6,951  
 + Includes Panaga School.

*Analysis School Enrolments — 1954 — Racial — All Schools.*

Race				Boys	Girls	Total
Malay	...	...	...	2,139	589	2,728
Chinese	...	...	...	1,907	1,293	3,200
Kedayan	...	...	...	440	130	570
Indian	...	...	...	76	63	139
Dusun	...	...	...	147	17	164
Eurasian	...	...	...	46	44	90
Iban/Dayak	...	...	...	70	26	96
European	...	...	...	77	76	153
Others	...	...	...	17	24	41
Totals	...	...	...	4,919	2,262	7,181

*Racial Analysis — Government Malay Vernacular Schools 1954.*

Race				Boys	Girls	Total
Malay	...	...	...	1,821	505	2,326
Kedayan	...	...	...	440	130	570
Dusun	...	...	...	139	56	195
Chinese	...	...	...	32	19	51
Iban	...	...	...	21	3	24
Others	...	...	...	9	—	9
Total	...	...	...	2,462	713	3,175



*Teachers Training (Malay):*

General teacher-training schemes are included in the Development Plan report. There is no difficulty in obtaining recruits for the Batu Lintang Training Course but it will be difficult to find sufficient girls for the Kent College Course starting next year. However, as the Secondary Education of Girls develops the field of recruitment will widen. At the present all our Probationer Teachers are handicapped with their extremely poor knowledge of English. The teaching of English is now being stepped up in Probationer Training Centres. Many Probationers are now attending Evening Classes.

Comparative Tables are given below:

	1953	1954
1. Trained Teachers (men)		
(a) Sultan Idris Training College, Malaya	27	28
(b) Batu Lintang Training Centre, Kuching	31	43
2. Trained Teachers (women)		
Malay Women's Training College, Malacca	3	4
3. Untrained Teachers		
(a) Men ... ..	22	27
(b) Women ... ..	4	4
4. Probationers		
(a) Men ... ..	51	74
(b) Women ... ..	5	8
5. Temporary Teachers		
Men ... ..	14	—
Total ...	157	188

## NUMBER OF TEACHERS UNDERGOING TRAINING OVERSEAS — 1954

1. Sultan Idris Training College, Malaya ...	2
2. Malay Women's Training College, Malacca ...	2
3. Batu Lintang Training Centre, Kuching ...	30
Total ...	34

*Chinese Schools:*

Although numbers continue to rise, the problem of finding sufficient capital to build modern schools in keeping with development is still a major problem of all Chinese School Committees.

Commendable efforts have been made to improve buildings at Brunei Town, Labi and Kuala Belait Chinese Schools. Most of the teaching staffs have to be recruited from neighbouring territories but owing to the low salaries offered, poor accommodation for teachers and lack of security the staffs are constantly changing and there is a general feeling of unrest. Constantly changing staffs usually means a lack of discipline with pupils. Although the Government grant-in-aid was considerably increased this year it is still difficult to recruit the right type of teachers who are capable of teaching both English and Chinese. Chinese School Committees have carried on through the year surrounded by many difficulties but nevertheless two schools have made a start with Junior Middle Courses. It is hoped to recruit an Inspector of Chinese Schools early next year.

*Secondary Education (English):*

This year might well be noted as Brunei's real start of Junior Secondary Education. With the arrival of six expatriate officers from the United Kingdom considerable reorganisation has been effected in both Government English Schools and 1955 will be the first time Brunei has produced its own candidates for an external Junior Secondary Examination (Form III). As the new permanent buildings materialise it will be possible to give each pupil a modern secondary education with separate streams taking one of the following courses (a) Commercial, (b) Pre-Technical, (c) Pre-Agricultural — Rural Science, (d) Advanced studies in Malay, (e) one stream proceeding to the Cambridge External Examinations leading to University Degrees and Diplomas. The recruitment of qualified Regional Teachers on contract is better than last year and no serious staffing difficulties are anticipated in 1955. The real difficulty is finding housing accommodation for officers on contract under the Development Plan.

The Roman Catholic Mission School at Seria has improved the quality of its Teaching Staff during the year besides starting to build a large school in preparation for next year. The co-operation of this Mission with the Education Department has been most commendable. An Advisory School Board for Catholic Schools has been initiated with the State Education Officer as an ex-officio member.



The British Malayan Petroleum Company has awarded to date a total of some 32 scholarships to the children of their employees (to the value of \$500 for each scholarship) tenable at any recognised Secondary School. The bulk of these scholarship winners have gone overseas for their education. A problem has now arisen of finding sufficient places in overseas Secondary Schools for both private and scholarship students. Comparative tables follow.

*Vocational Training — B.M.P. Company Apprentices — Trade School Seria — 1954.*

<i>Race</i>	<i>First Year</i>	<i>Second Year</i>	<i>Third Year</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malay +	35	5	6	46
Chinese	31	15	19	65
Dayaks	4	6	1	11
Milanau	5	—	—	5
Indian	1	2	—	3
Dusun	1	—	—	1
Totals ...	77	28	26	131

+ Includes 25 Malays from Brunei Government Development Plan (Education).

*Adult Education.*

<i>Evening Institute</i>	<i>English</i>		<i>Typewriting</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>
Brunei Town—Government ...	102	5	19	1	121	6
Seria—Government ...	74	—	—	—	74	—
Kuala Belait—Government ...	37	4	—	—	37	4
B.M.P. Company—Seria	83	—	—	—	83	—
Chung Hwa — Brunei Town + ...	16	—	—	—	16	—
Totals ...	312	9	19	1	331	10

+ Chinese Subjects only.

Total Enrolment 1954 — 341.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION 1954

<i>English Secondary Schools</i>	<i>Form I</i>		<i>Form II</i>		<i>Form III</i>		<i>Form IV</i>		<i>Form V</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Government English School, Brunei Town ... ..	30	10	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	14
Government English School, Seria ...	12	4	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	7
Catholic English School, Seria ...	27	15	18	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	50	26
Regional Overseas Scholarships Government ... ..	—	—	2	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	11	—
Totals 1954 ...	69	29	45	14	10	4	2	—	2	—	128	47
+Chinese Junior Middle	First Year											
	B.	G.										
Chung Hwa School, Brunei Town ...	34	14										
Chung Ching School, Seria ... ..	15	2										
Totals 1954 ...	39	16									39	16

Totals ... 167 63

*Total English and Chinese Secondary Education — 230.*

+Commenced January, 1954.



*Medical Attention in Schools:*

There was a considerable increase of medical attention during 1954 in all types of schools. Preliminary stages were investigated prior to launching schemes in 1955 regarding Defective Vision and a B.C.G., campaign. During the year a Dental Officer began a limited amount of work with 1893 patients. Six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five children were inoculated with T.A.B. Injections.

A start was made in constructing Bore-hole latrines for Rural Schools. Thirty-six were constructed, forming part of the Development Plan. Areas suitable for this type of latrine are limited as the majority of schools are situated where the water table is high. All pupils admitted to Government English Schools and students proceeding to Teacher Training Centres and B.M.P. Company's Trade School were medically examined prior to admission.

*School Feeding:*

Very big strides were made by the Medical Department in co-operation with School Authorities in extending the Free School Meals service. Some \$600,000 has been spent in providing a balanced meal for 4,539 school children for six days every week of School Terms. By the end of the year 40 schools were participating in the scheme although several large schools remained to be organised later. Large urban schools present a special problem where large dining accommodation and special cooking facilities are so vital to the success of the scheme. All new schools in the Development Plan will have adequate dining accommodation and kitchens provided.

The guidance and organisation of this School Feeding Scheme by the Medical Department deserves special praise. The Teachers have co-operated well and have given both their service and time ungrudgingly for the welfare of all children participating in this Development Plan Scheme.

*The Development Plan:*

Early July, the State Education Officer, following consultations with the British Resident, the Director of Education, Sarawak, the former State Education Officer and the Superintendent of

Malay Education submitted detailed proposals to Government. The Proposals were printed in both English and Malay together with a financial summary.

Following deliberations with the State Development Committee the following Schemes were authorised by the State Council:

*April 21st 1954*

1. Kirby Teachers' Training Scheme	...	\$	150,000
2. Trade School Scheme for Brunei Boys	...		1,000,000

*July 5th 1954*

3. School Buildings—Primary (including equipment)	...	...	...	2,000,000
4. Teachers' Quarters—Primary (including furniture)	...	...	...	2,500,000
5. School Buildings—Secondary (including equipment)	...	...	...	4,000,000
6. Teachers' Quarters—Secondary (including furniture)	...	...	...	500,000
7. Building Grants to Mission and Chinese Schools	...	...	...	500,000
				<hr/>
				\$10,650,000
				<hr/>

At the end of the year the following additions were included in the State Estimates for 1955:—

1. College Training for Teachers	...	...	\$	100,000
2. Pupils Teachers' Training	...	...		15,000
3. Overseas Scholarships	...	...		35,000
4. Educational Visits to the United Kingdom	...	...		40,000
5. Local Scholarships	...	...		20,000
6. Hostel Accommodation	...	...		80,000
7. Expatriate Staff from United Kingdom	...	...		100,000
8. Regional English Teachers	...	...		100,000
9. Adult Education	...	...		30,000
10. School Textbooks, Visual and Aural Aids, Physical Training Games	...	...		25,000
11. School Libraries	...	...		12,500
12. Production of Vernacular Literature	...	...		20,000
				<hr/>
				\$ 577,500
				<hr/>



## ADDITIONAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES ALREADY APPROVED

All schemes outlined in the Development Plan have been approved in principle by the State Council. Following the Woodhead Commission, schemes may be modified or extended in the light of the Woodhead proposals. An Advisory Education Committee will be established in 1955. Financial assistance to approved Mission English Schools and Chinese Schools in accordance with agreements to be settled between these bodies and Government will be one of the first problems to be debated by the proposed Advisory Committee.

The following data outlines the progress of education development schemes during 1954. Approximate total Expenditure being as follows :

(a) Part I Estimates	...	...	\$ 774,711.82
(b) Part II Estimates	...	...	776,853.83
Total 1954			<u>\$1,551,565.65</u>

*Conclusion:*

The past year has been one of considerable planning with the resultant pressure of developmental work on all connected with the Development Plan. The co-operation of all Heads of Departments is gratefully acknowledged. The willing assistance of the Public Works Department and the Medical Department has left nothing to be desired. School Committees, Head Teachers and Assistant Teachers, often working in very trying conditions, have shown throughout the year very real loyalty and enthusiasm for endeavouring to bring all approved Education Schemes to a successful conclusion within the limits of the Development Plan.

*Departmental Head:*

Mr. J. Pearce left the State on retirement on February 16th.

Mr. H. J. Padmore was appointed State Education Officer with effect from March 3rd.

## DEVELOPMENT PLAN — PROGRESS OF SCHEMES 1954

Scheme	Approximate cost	Category	
1. Teachers' Training	\$40,000	1. Batu Lintang Training Centre	(a) The number of male Student Teachers in Training at Batu Lintang Training Centre was doubled (30 students) and the course of training extended to 3 years. Ten students graduated November 1954 and were placed in local schools on December 1st 1954. A further intake of 20 students will proceed to Kuching in January 1955.
		2. Kent College, North Borneo	(b) A 5 Year Scheme has now been approved for an intake of six women students annually to be trained at Kent College (2 years) British North Borneo. This scheme starts in March 1955.
	25,000	3. Kirkby College, United Kingdom	(c) The Kirkby Training Scheme was approved in April 1954. Five male Malay students from Malaya entered the Kirkby Training College, Liverpool United Kingdom in September 1954. The State Education Officer interviewed all these students in Kirkby College, United Kingdom at the end of September 1954. The first output will arrive in Brunei on secondment to Brunei Government in August 1956. This scheme matures when a total of 15 Trained Teachers from Kirkby have graduated. The State Education Officer visited Kuala Lumpur and discussed with the Director of Education Malaya further progress of



Scheme	Approximate cost	Category	
1. Teachers Training—(Contd.)		4. Sultan Idris Training College Malay Women Training College Pupil Teachers	<p>(d) There were 2 men and 2 women in training during the year.</p> <p>Two Vacation Courses were organised for Male Pupil Teachers:</p> <p>(a) General Course from August 31st — September 9th at Government English School, Brunei Town.</p> <p>(b) English Course from December 10th—18th at Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam Malay School, Brunei Town.</p>
2. Scholarships	15,000	Overseas	<p><i>Colombo Plan:</i> One scholarship in Civil Engineering (Australia) and one Nursing (New Zealand).</p> <p><i>United Kingdom:</i> One scholarship in Agriculture and one in Administration.</p> <p><i>Malaya:</i> One scholarship in Forestry (Kepong) and two in Agriculture (Serdang). One Teacher Training (Singapore).</p>
	15,000	Local	<p>Local scholarships (a) 4 were awarded to Malay boys for Secondary Education in Singapore and Malaya. (b) Seven local scholarships were continued for Malay boys attending Batu Lintang Training Centre and having Secondary Education at St. Thomas's School Kuching.</p>

DEVELOPMENT PLAN — PROGRESS OF SCHEMES 1954.—(Contd.)

Scheme	Approximate cost	Category	
2. Scholarships. —(Contd.)		Education Tour United Kingdom	Preliminary negotiations were carried out personally by the State Education Officer in consultation with the British Council London. Six teachers will proceed to United Kingdom for an Educational Tour in April 1955.
		Secondary Education in United Kingdom	Negotiations were started in London by the British Resident and the State Education Officer for obtaining four places in a recognised Boarding School. Four boys will be sent from Brunei to the Millfield School Devonshire around mid-1955.
3. School Buildings and Equipment	\$384,335	Primary	(a) Three new schools (additional) were completed at Kilanas, Sengkurong and Baru-Baru, totalling 10 classroom units. Ten Teachers' Quarters were built (semi-detached) in School Compounds. A Dining Hall was built at the S.M.J.A. School.
	303,071	Secondary	(b) Building operations commenced for the new Brunei Town Secondary School for Boys on August 10th 1954. This first phase includes 16 classrooms, staff rooms, dining rooms, kitchens and hostel with 100 beds. The second phase being a Practical Training Block including General Science, Physics, Chemistry Laboratories, Hostel Masters' Flat, Woodwork, Metalwork, Local Handicrafts Art and Library is expected to commence mid 1955. The last phase will include an Auditorium and



Scheme	Approximate cost	Category	
3. School buildings and Equipment.— (Contd.)			<p>(c) A new site was selected for the Seria Secondary School within the zoned Government area of the town. Soil tests were completed in November 1954 and the site is now being cleared and sand-filled. Building should commence around mid 1955. Three additional Kajang Class room units (Temporary) were completed in time for the next intake of boys and girls.</p>
4. Teachers' Quarters	—		<p>(d) Work was commenced on a Temporary New Hostel and Domestic Science block for Girls (50 beds) at the beginning of December 1954. It is hoped to segregate the girls from the boys secondary school by erecting a further block classrooms during 1955. Building should commence on the permanent New Secondary School for girls around mid-1955. This will include classroom accommodation for 200-300 girls with Hostel (100 beds) Domestic Science Centre, Dining Block and School Hall.</p>
			<p>Building commenced on 5 Class 'C' quarters (S.M.J.A. compound) in November. Ten Teachers' quarters were completed in Country Schools. During 1955 contracts will be placed in conjunction with new school buildings. The housing situation in Brunei Town, Seria and</p>

Scheme	Approximate cost	Category	
4. Teachers Quarters.— (Contd.)			<p>Kuala Belait will not improve until Teachers' Flats are erected. Housing sites in Urban Areas are strictly limited and the only solution is to build Flats in close proximity to the schools. An experiment of one block of Teachers Flats will be made next year in the zoned educational area of Brunei Town.</p>
5. Grants-in-Aid	\$50,000		<p>A grant of \$50,000 was made to the Roman Catholic Mission towards the cost of the erection of a large Primary and Secondary School (English) now being built in Seria (accommodation 1,000 children). It is likely that Government Policy will be reviewed after the report is received from the Woodhead Commission. No Government building grants were made to Chinese Schools during the year. Alterations and additions were made to the following Chinese Schools (a) Brunei Town, Chung Hua Middle (b) Labi and Kuala Belait.</p>
6. Expatriate Staff	50,000 (approx.)		<p>Between August and November the following United Kingdom Expatriate Staff arrived in Brunei—</p> <p>(a) Five Education Officers (3 permanent, 2 temporary on 5 year contracts).</p> <p>(b) Two Lady Education Officers (1 permanent and 1 temporary) (a) Home Crafts Specialist (b) General Subjects for girls.</p>



Scheme	Approximate cost	Category	
6. Expatriate Staff. —(Contd.)			<p>An Education Officer specialising in Youth Club work will arrive in April 1955. It is anticipated that the remaining two vacancies will be filled during 1955. The State Education Officer visited Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Hong Kong and interviewed 20 candidates for 14 vacancies for English Teachers on contract in 1955. These will be placed in local Secondary Schools or be appointed as itinerant Teachers of English.</p>
7. Technical Training	\$64,248		<p>This was the first Development Scheme (\$1,000,000) to be approved for Education. Twenty-five boys entered the Preparatory Trade School in April 1954. The next intake will be delayed until June 1955 when it is anticipated the permanent Brunei Hostel Buildings will be completed (\$300,000 including equipment). Competition is keen for entry to this B.M.P. Company's Trade School and all boys selected have progressed satisfactorily during the year.</p>
8. Adult Education	6,286		<p>Only English Adult Education has been tackled during the year. The total number attending was 341. This will be stepped up during 1955 when more expatriate and Regional English Teachers will be available. It is doubtful whether the Literacy Campaign in Malay can be started before the middle of 1955. Necessary books and apparatus have</p>

Scheme	Approximate cost	Category	
8. Adult Education. —(Contd.)			<p>been ordered. A very successful Typewriting class (20 students, all of whom were Government employees) taught by an European Stenographer was organised in July. It is hoped to include shorthand and other commercial subjects in 1955.</p>
9. School Textbooks, Visual and Aural Aids	\$20,000		<p>The State Education Officer contacted many Publishers in London regarding the supply of School Textbooks and Equipment. Orders are beginning to arrive for the Government Secondary Schools and Urban Malay Schools.</p>
10. Games, Physical Training Apparatus	—		<p>An additional \$5,000 was included in Part I Estimates for 1955. A Physical Training Specialist will arrive in the State early next year.</p>
11. School Libraries	—		<p>Arrangements have been made with the British Council London to supply at cost libraries for Government Secondary Schools. It is hoped to initiate a Travelling Library as soon as possible.</p>
12. Production of Vernacular Literature	—		<p>\$20,000 has been earmarked in the Estimates for 1955. A specialist will be arriving during 1955 to advise the Government on this vital scheme.</p>



# SUMMARY OF COST OF SCHOOL BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT 1954

## SOCIAL SERVICES

81

<i>Schools</i>	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>Classroom Units</i>	<i>Teachers Quarters</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Equipment Furniture</i>	<i>Total</i>
					\$	\$	\$
Secondary ...	Part II	Incomplete		Permanent	176,471	60,000	236,471
Upper Primary	Part II	Incomplete		Permanent	22,000	24,000	46,000
Primary ...	Part I	10	10	Permanent	287,335	44,000	331,335
Secondary ...	Part II	10	Hostels 80 beds	Temporary	27,400	39,200	66,600
Primary* ...	Part I	16*	8*	Temporary	3,200	4,000	7,200
		36	18		516,406	171,200	687,606

\*Note—Eight Temporary Village Schools were built by Kampong People. Government Grant of \$400 each school. Replacement by Permanent Government Building within 3 years.

# CAPITAL EXPENDITURE — PERMANENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS — DEVELOPMENT PLAN

82

## PART II ESTIMATES (In course of erection)

### SOCIAL SERVICES

<i>School</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Building Cost to date</i>	<i>Total</i>
		\$	\$	\$
Brunei Town Secondary School for Boys	16 Classrooms etc. Hostel — 100 beds	60,000 (approx.)	176,071	236,071
Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam Malay School ... ..	Dining Hall 300 places	24,000 (approx.)	22,000	46,000
Seria Secondary School (Mixed) ... ..	—	—	400 (soil test)	400
		84,000	198,471	282,471



# CAPITAL EXPENDITURE — NEW SHOOOL BUILDINGS

## PART I ESTIMATES, 1954

### SOCIAL SERVICES

83

<i>School</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Accommo- dation</i>	<i>Furniture Cost</i>	<i>Building Cost</i>	<i>Total</i>
			\$	\$	\$
1. Kilanas (additional). ...	3 units	90	4,000	31,784	35,784
Kilanas Teachers Quarters ...	2 Class F.	2 bedrooms	6,000	30,157	36,157
2. Sengkurong (additional) ...	4 units	120	6,000	30,850	36,850
Sengkurong Teachers Quarters	2 Class F.	2 bedrooms	6,000	28,833	34,833
3. Baru-Baru ...	3 units	90	4,000	28,907	32,907
Baru-Baru Teachers Quarters ...	2 Class F.	2 bedrooms	6,000	34,855	40,855
4. Lamunin Teachers Quarters ...	2 Class F.	2 bedrooms	6,000	30,000	36,000
5. Tutong Minor Works ...	—	—	—	556	556
Tutong Teachers Quarters ...	2 Class F.	2 bedrooms	6,000	38,870	44,870
6. Kiudang Minor Works ...	—	—	—	3,557	3,557
7. S.M.J.A. Minor Works ...	—	—	—	3,610	3,610
8. Provision of Play grounds etc. all Schools above ...	—	—	—	25,356	25,356
Total ...			44,000	287,335	331,335

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE — SCHOOL BUILDINGS 1954 — DEVELOPMENT PLAN —  
PART II ESTIMATES.  
SECONDARY AND UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS — TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

<i>School</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Building Cost</i>	<i>Equipment Cost</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Brunei Town Secondary      ...      ...	5 Units	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 14,000
2. Additional Hostel, Dormitory for Boys      ...	30 Beds	3,000	4,200	7,200
3. Seria Government English School      ...      ...	3 Units	3,900	7,000	10,900
4. S.M.J.A. (Upper Primary)      ...      ...	2 Units	1,000	5,000	6,000
5. Brunei Town New Girls Hostel      ...      ...	50 Beds	13,500	15,000	28,500
		27,400	39,200	66,600



## (b) PUBLIC HEALTH

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Introductory:*

In the State of Brunei, from 1927 to 1953, it was customary, when the Medical Officer of the State handed over to his successor, to have his name carved on a Shield which hangs outside the Medical Officer's Office in the General Hospital, Brunei Town, but towards the end of 1953 this custom stopped, because there was more than one doctor in the State.

During 1954 this progress continued, and by the end of the year there were five doctors, instead of one in 1952, and three in 1953.

Apart from Staff increases there was very little change in the general set-up of the Department. There was, however, much activity behind the scenes in connection with "Development", and therefore, it will not be until the 1955 Annual Report is published that the full value of the work done in 1954 can be assessed. In 1955 much may have to be experienced in the way of labour and, or, growing pains, but there is no doubt but that 1954 can be looked upon as a reasonable comfortable ante-natal period, in spite of one or two anxious moments which, from time to time, can be expected during any phase of Development.

*General:*

The work of the Department, as is the practice in most countries, was divided into Hospital, Rural and Public Health Sections, and to enable this work to be done there are two General Hospitals (150 beds in Brunei Town and 30 beds in Kuala Belait), two Outstation Dispensaries, 13 Urban and Rural Anti-Natal Clinics; four Riverine and two Road Travelling Dispensaries.

In addition to the above there was, within the State, a General Hospital belonging to the British Malayan Petroleum Company, and whereas this Hospital is an independent unit, a close liaison was maintained.

The total figures of attendances show that whereas in-patient work did increase, the out-patient clinics were less busy.

## MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

<i>Brunei:</i>		1951	1952	1953	1954
In-patient	...	1,242	1,394	2,143	2,311
Out-patient	...	20,520	30,256	35,965	27,860

		1951	1952	1953	1954
<i>Kuala Belait:</i>					
	In-patient ...	430	746	1,098	1,169
	Out-patient ...	25,266	32,157	45,449	35,981
<i>Tutong:</i>					
	In-patient ...	71	69	83	261
	Out-patient ...	10,385	19,350	22,571	16,138
<i>Temburong:</i>					
	In-patient ...	63	18	4	21
	Out-patient ...	6,773	6,200	7,986	7,820
<i>(Total In-patients 3,762. Total Out-patients 87,799)</i>					

This is an unusual state of affairs, in the experience of the writer, and in an endeavour to explain it, it is suggested that the folk of Brunei are too busy working to worry about minor illnesses, but, when ill, are anxious to get better quickly, therefore seek admission to hospital, coupled with the possibility that there has been a general rise in the standard of living and an appreciation of the work of the Department, when things go wrong.

It is particularly gratifying to note that the In-patients increased in Kuala Belait, because it is there that the Department is in competition, so to speak, with the B.M.P. Co. Hospital. This rivalry is thought to be a good thing, especially as behind the scenes it has taken the form of good natured chaffing and mutual respect.

The following comparative tables cover the year's work and progress. — (Attention is drawn to the apparent decrease in Brunei and Kuala Belait Health and Maternity Centre figures. This was due to the fact that the work increased to such an extent that an additional clinic had to be arranged in each of these areas—namely, in Brunei, Kg. Ayer, and in Kuala Belait, Seria. The combined figures of Brunei and Kampong Ayer total 4,681 as against 3,482, while the figures for the Kuala Belait/Seria combination are 8,363 against 8,138).

#### HEALTH AND MATERNITY CENTRES

		1951	1952	1953	1954
<i>Brunei:</i>	Health Clinic Attendance	1,748	4,108	3,482	3,250
	Maternity Case	3,258	2,333	7,960	2,690
	Births	434	813	790	260
<i>Kuala Belait:</i>	Health Clinic Attendance	1,444	6,211	8,138	4,883
	Maternity Case	1,001	1,987	3,250	3,950
	Births	364	279	325	395



<i>Seria:</i>	Health Clinic Attendance	—	—	—	3,485
	Maternity Case	—	—	—	1,180
	Births	—	—	—	118
<i>Tutong:</i>	Health Clinic Attendance	—	525	532	561
	Maternity Case	—	243	650	830
	Births	—	53	65	83
<i>Brunei</i>	Health Clinic Attendance	—	—	—	1,431
<i>Kg. Ayer:</i>	Maternity Case	—	—	—	8,280
	Births	—	—	—	828
<i>Temburong:</i>	Health Clinic Attendance	—	—	—	404
	Maternity Case	—	—	—	500
	Births	—	—	—	50
<i>Sengkurong:</i>	Health Clinic Attendance	—	—	392	503
	Maternity Case	—	—	540	470
	Births	—	—	54	47
<i>Muara and</i>	Health Clinic Attendance	—	—	591	495
<i>Sarasa:</i>	Maternity Case	—	—	240	370
	Births	—	—	24	37

## RURAL CLINICS

			1951	1952	1953	1954
Tanjong Maya	...	...	—	80	—	—
Berakas Estate	...	...	—	75	142	100
Lamunin	...	...	—	—	153	14
Baru2	...	...	—	—	130	126
Kilanas	...	...	—	—	63	93
Sinaut	...	...	—	—	50	104
Kiudang	...	...	—	—	61	30
Danau	...	...	—	—	115	105
Lumupas	...	...	—	—	50	44
Kumbang Pasang	...	...	—	—	99	59
Telisai	...	...	—	—	—	40
Batu Marang	...	...	—	—	—	62
Pengalan Batu	...	...	—	—	—	5

## SCHOOL VISIT ATTENDANCE

			1953	1954
Brunei	...	...	2,332 pupils	3,673 pupils
Rural Area	...	...	34 pupils	223 pupils

## TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES

			1951	1952	1953	1954
Brunei (Riverine)	...	...	608	1,143	1,446	1,968
Kuala Belait	...	...	839	1,325	3,208	3,621
Tutong	...	...	1,029	497	1,995	2,129
Temburong	...	...	707	1,268	1,180	1,217
Brunei (Road)	...	...	7,090	8,822	9,386	10,609

			HEALTH VISITING			
			1951	1952	1953	1954
Brunei	...	...	—	1,715	3,146	4,053
Kuala Belait	...	...	—	2,096	2,244	2,614
Tutong	...	...	—	336	3,054	1,762
Temburong	...	...	—	100	80	152

			TOTAL ATTENDANCES FOR THE STATE			
			1951	1952	1953	1954
In-Patients	...	...	1,806	2,227	3,328	3,760
Out-Patients	...	...	62,944	87,963	111,971	87,799
Births	...	...	2,805	2,809	2,903	3,332
Health Centres	...	...	7,447	14,639	25,807	28,303
					Total:	123,194

There was very little change in the work of the Public Health Section. With only two Health Inspectors it was impossible to get outside the two Urban areas, a fault which must be rectified as quickly as possible.

The State Medical Officer sat in on the two Municipal Boards, and as far as possible an eye was kept on such matters as New Buildings and Sanitation. Residual Spraying was carried out in the two areas twice during the year and a small amount of other Anti-Malarial measures were undertaken.

There is much room for a general increase in the activities of this Section, but until the Staff is at least doubled the Public Health Section will continue to work under a very great handicap.

Details of the actual work carried out will appear later.

The School Feeding Scheme expanded rapidly, and at the end of the year only 6 schools, out of 46 had not joined the scheme. This was due to certain administrative difficulties. These difficulties, it is hoped, will be ironed out early in 1955.

During the year the following visits were paid to the Medical Department:—

Mr. W. F. Vetter (Architect)	22.1.54
Dr. Wilmot (W.H.O.)	12.5.54
Mr. L. L. Keys (W.H.O.)	15.7.54
Dr. W. G. Evans (D.M.S. Sarawak)	10.6.54
British Medical Association Party	16.7.54

#### DETAILED PROGRESS REPORTS

##### *Brunei Town General Hospital:*

No major alterations or additions occurred during the year, and thus the general unsatisfactory conditions continued. The



Situfoam material with which the buildings are made still continued to give trouble. Walls cracked; tiles fell off in whole wall lengths, and much money was spent on patching and painting.

The hoped for Ward re-arrangement did not materialize, and with the exception of one minor re-grouping of storage space, the general ward lay-out remained the same as 1953, with the result that the female Medical and Surgical Wards, and Maternity Ward are run as one unit. This is most unsatisfactory.

The Tuberculosis Wards were always full and, in spite of creeping into the so-called Mental Section, continued to be inadequate in numbers.

There was a general "shortage" of electricity, and when the Physiotherapy Department opened in August, special arrangements had to be made to boost the Hospital supply line. This shortage caused the postponement of the introduction of special sterilizers in the Tuberculosis Ward and Theatres.

The fall off in numbers of out-patients was welcomed by those in charge, as this section is particularly badly designed.

The bulk medical store was completely re-organised.

The laundry was inefficient in every respect, and until a new laundry is installed little can be done.

A Physiotherapist arrived in the middle of August, and in spite of not even having a room in which to work, after some re-grouping of stores, space was made available, and the work of the Department was well established before the end of September.

The types of cases which received treatment included fibrosis, rheumatoid arthritis, sinusitis, eustacean catarrh, sciatica, neuritis, post poliomyelitis, fractures and injuries to nerves and tendons.

Due to the non-arrival of certain pieces of apparatus, no skin cases were handled.

#### *Kuala Belait Government Hospital:*

Great improvements were made in this hospital during 1954. A new administrative block was opened, consisting of a Medical Officer's room, a dental clinic, Health Inspector's room, and a general office. The dispensary was enlarged to twice the original size and a convenient, good-sized store was arranged.

Separate rooms were made to receive male and female out-patients, and the out-patients' dressing room was enlarged and improved. In addition, a new male ward was opened to accommodate eight extra beds. A Class "F" quarter, adjoining the hospital was allocated by the Housing Board to house the Pathology Laboratory, and the new X-Ray apparatus.

The hospital kitchen was improved by the addition of a new washing sink and draining board. For the first time, a fence was made to enclose the whole hospital compound. A mortuary was completed, a new toilet and bathroom added for the use of male patients, and new washing facilities were arranged. In addition, the whole hospital was painted both inside and out, making a vast improvement in the general appearance.

The Sister-in-Charge was in New Zealand for almost the whole year and a temporary sister was employed until October. A part-time Sister was appointed to take charge of the wards from the middle of November, and the Health Sister returned to duty at the beginning of December.

Equipment—A general, all-round increase took place during the second half of the year—on wards; in out-patients; in dispensary; and in the Pathology Laboratory. The X-Ray apparatus was assembled and put into use.

Two Land Rover pick-ups were allocated, one as a replacement, and the other primarily intended for the Free School Meals Feeding Scheme.

At the end of 1954 the Hospital, Kuala Belait had 29 beds, (8 for male patients), 3 cots, 8 bassinets.

#### *The State Anti-natal and Child Welfare Clinics:*

In spite of being generally understaffed, the work of this Section was more than maintained. Both in Brunei Town and in the Kuala Belait District it was found necessary to establish two more clinics—Kampong Ayer in Brunei Town, and Seria in the Kuala Belait District. This arrangement reduced the pressure at the original centres, but practically doubled the working time of the Staff, as it was impossible to increase staff numbers.



The main event for the year was the winning of the Commonwealth Shield, judged on the accounts of the Baby Week held in 1953. The Shield will be retained for 3 years until the next "Baby Week" competition to be held in 1956.

From the end of June to the middle of July another Baby Week was held. Besides the baby judging, as many vaccinations were carried out as possible. Films were shown on worm and tuberculosis infections.

The places visited were as follows:—

			<i>Baby Show</i>	<i>Vaccinations</i>
			<i>Entrants</i>	
Penghalan Batu	...	...	45	42
Kilanis	...	...	33	17
Kurdong	...	...	31	42
Ulong	...	...	37	—
Rambai	...	...	31	—
Baru Baru	...	...	55	23
Sungei Liang	...	...	59	41
Labi	...	...	88	74
Bukit Sawat	...	...	54	33
Kuala Belait	...	...	17	17
Lumapas	...	...	51	36
Lamunin	...	...	61	75
Totals			562	400

In March cookery demonstrations were started and many rural areas were visited as well as many kampongs on Brunei River. The local people were shown how to produce simple meals from local foods in an effort to improve infant feeding.

During the year one midwife died who had worked on Kampong Ayer for 24 years.

Four midwives worked in Brunei Town, one at Tutong, one at Seria and three in Kuala Belait. Rural midwives worked at Senkurong, Kampong Sinaut, Muara, Serasa and Temburong. Three pupil midwives were employed.

In November a District Nurse arrived from England and took over all maternity and child-welfare work, such as nursing and school visiting, on Kampong Ayer, Brunei.

In December a Health Sister returned from New Zealand, having completed a Health Visitor's course. She is now Health Sister for Seria and Kuala Belait.

Two new clinics were commenced at Telisai and Batu Marang, the one at Lumapas re-opened after the pontoon re-commenced.

It was practically impossible to visit Lamunin owing to the bad state of the road.

It was not possible to visit regularly the Ulu Belait, Ulu Tutong and Ulu Temburong, although it was evident during Baby Week that there was an adequate population to warrant such clinics being held.

Towards the end of the year an issue of milk was given to ante-natal women in Brunei Town and Kampong Ayer who attended the clinics, as an experiment, but it is too early to judge the effect.

Nestle's continue to give a monthly allowance of milk, and the Red Cross still allow \$30.00 per month for extras.

The manufacturers gave generously in kind for Baby Week. \$850.00 was spent from the Maternity and Child welfare charity fund leaving a balance of \$550.00.

There has been no serious outbreak of infectious disease.

#### *Outstation Dispensaries:*

*Building*—No additional dispensaries were opened, Tutong and Temburong being the only two, and the figures for work done here has already been recorded on page 87.

#### *Travelling Dispensaries:*

Travelling either by road or river was the only link between the Department and the Rural people.

The road vehicles run chiefly round Brunei Town down as far as Tutong (27 miles) and up to Muara (15 miles). The roads were reasonable and the visits were carried out regularly.

On the rivers (S. Belait, S. Tutong, S. Batu Apoi, S. Temburong, S. Labu and S. Pandaruan), it is a different story. The



out-board type of engine was not satisfactory, and accident and engine break-down hampered the work. The launches, at times, were off their beat for days on end.

Extensive tours were made by the State Medical Officer up all the rivers in an endeavour to assess the needs of the Rural areas, and as a result of these visits he, at least, is convinced that this section of the Department's activities must be re-arranged. This can best be done by establishing up-river, small, static dispensaries, with smaller boats and engines for "local" touring.

The practice during 1954 was for a large river perahu to leave the bases (Kuala Belait, Tutong or Bangor) on fixed days and endeavour to make a complete run up into the hills. Sometimes the time-table was adhered to, but far too often, due to break-downs, the rendezvous was not kept, and as there were no means of letting the Kampongs know, many folk, having come down to the stopping places, returned to the Kampongs untreated and disappointed. With small up-river, permanent dispensaries, a great deal more can be done for these people. It is hoped that during 1955 all this will be changed.

#### *Dental Service:*

The staff of the Dental Section at the end of the year consisted of one Dental Officer, one Dental Assistant and one Attendant.

This is quite inadequate for the needs of the State.

The ideal Staff should consist of 3 Dental Officers, two Dental Nurses and one Dental Mechanic, if the State is to run an efficient service.

One extra Dental Officer is planned for 1955, and it is hoped to send the present Dental Assistant to the United Kingdom for special training as a Dental Mechanic.

The equipment, on the whole, was reasonable, but as, and when, the staff is increased, more and better equipment will be provided.

The greater part of the time was devoted to the treatment of school children, both in Brunei Town and in the Rural Areas, and the remainder of the time, to the treatment of Government

Servants and Out-patients. In the course of the year 29 schools were visited, and 1,893 school children were treated.

The response to dental treatment was, on the whole, encouraging, although a few cases refused treatment.

Some of the outstanding features among most school children, are the lack of oral hygiene and the irregularity of teeth. This is due to lack of dental education and care. The majority of the local people have to be educated to appreciate the benefits of good dental care.

The Education and Information Departments did help in this respect, by providing children with suitable literature and film shows.

The incidence of dental caries in the town is double that in the rural areas. This pattern of caries rate is similar to those of other countries. To remedy this tendency, many advanced countries are adding fluorides to their water supply to cut down the rate of caries. It is claimed that by this measure, caries rate can be reduced to 50%.

It is hoped that, in due course, time and money will be made available to, at least, investigate this problem.

#### *Public Health Section:*

*Housing*— The year saw the completion of all permanent shophouses in Brunei Town, construction of which began in 1951. There are now a total of 101 shops. Ten second class shops located along Jalan Tasek are nearing completion and should be ready for occupation early in the new year. Two rows of temporary shops, relics of immediate post-occupation construction, still mar the beauty of the new town, their demolition, however, has begun.

Seventy-three Government buildings were completed during the year, plus 5 private houses. This does not include houses built on the river bank which are exempt from submission of plans. There are approximately 1,000 houses, with an average of 7 persons living in each, on Kampong Ayer.



The Contractors' labourers lines, which caused considerable nuisance in the town area have been demolished and new lines erected on the outskirts of the Municipal area along Jalan Brakas.

In an attempt to alleviate overcrowding in the Kampongs, Government has built a block of flats of forty-five family units at Tasek. Erection of two similar blocks has been approved.

In Kuala Belait District, 40 shop-houses in Seria have been completed. The number of dwelling houses completed was 16 in Kuala Belait and 50 in Seria, and also 22 and 9 Government quarters in these same two areas respectively.

#### *Conservancy:*

Average number of buckets conserved daily—

Brunei Town	...	...	...	...	383
Tutong	...	...	...	...	35
Kuala Belait	...	...	...	...	587
Seria	...	...	...	...	510

Nightsoil collected was dumped in a crude state into rivers.

Sewerage disposal schemes have been prepared for Kuala Belait, Seria and Brunei Town, and it is understood installations will be in this order of priority.

Towards the latter part of the year, all Government houses built were provided with water-borne sanitation.

#### *Scavenging:*

Average amount of refuse removed daily—

Brunei Town	...	...	...	910 cu. ft.
Seria	...	...	...	1,937 cu. ft.
Kuala Belait	...	...	...	1,824 cu. ft.

In Brunei Town, refuse was dumped and burnt at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mile Tutong Road. There was considerable fly nuisance owing to partial burning. In September, control dumping under the supervision of the Health Department, was tried on a site in the Municipal Area. Refuse is dumped into a tidal swamp, covered by a layer of earth 1' to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ '. This was done daily. The scheme is progressing satisfactorily. Since the inception an area of approximately 100' long to 14' wide was reclaimed.

In Kuala Belait, refuse was disposed by incineration (gas) on the river bank of J. Sungei.

In Seria, gas incineration was used to dispose of refuse. Scavenging services throughout the State have been fairly satisfactory.

*Anti-Mosquito and Anti-Malarial Measures:*

	<i>Brunei District</i>	<i>Kuala Belait District</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Total amount of A.M. oil expended ... ..	6,844	29,480	36,324 gals.
2. Total number of Dieldrex 15 expended ... ..	63.3	—	63.3 gals.
3. Total amount of DDT Powder 50% expended ...	2,829	2,187	5,016 lbs.
4. Total amount of DDT Powder 75% expended ...	2,793	—	2,793 lbs.
5. Total amount of BHC Powder expended ... ..	1,625	1,120	2,745 lbs.
6. Total number of houses sprayed ... ..	2,037	—	2,037
7. Total number of persons protected ... ..	16,061	—	16,061
8. Total distance of earth maintained ... ..	44,858	—	44,858 1 yd.
9. Total number of sub-soil pipes used ... ..	2,000	—	2,000 p.

*Record of Anophelines Collected:*

<i>Anopheline</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Locality</i>
A. Leucosphyrus	43	Inside and outside Municipal Areas.
A. Karwari	18	Inside Municipal Area.
A. Baizai	10	Outside Municipal Area.
A. Barbirostris	17	Inside Municipal Area.
A. Kochi	38	Inside Municipal Area.

In addition to the above, and as part of a Malaria eradication project, a second residual spraying of houses in the Rural Area began in June and ended in September. The spraying team com-



Kuala Belait  
Bazaar.





Seria Bazaar.





prised of two Malarial Inspectors, one foreman, one driver and 8 oilers.

	<i>Brunei District</i>	<i>Kuala Belait District</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. No. of houses sprayed	1,872	1,200	3,072
2. No. of persons protected ... ..	11,176	6,851	18,027
3. No. of working days	14	20	64
4. Amount of DDT powder used ... ..	2,216 lbs.	902 lbs. (Tech. grade)	
5. Area of operation ...	300 sq. m.	15 sq. m.	315 sq. m.

*Inneculation (T.A.B.):*

Total No. of persons inneculated	7,480
Total amount of vaccine used ...	6,750 c.c.

*Summary—*

Brunei District	2,986 persons (2,650 c.c.)
Kuala Belait District	4,494 persons (4,100 c.c.)

Out of a total of 7,480 persons inneculated, 6,755 were school children. Inneculations were done by a team of workers from Brunei Town under the supervision of the Health Inspector Brunei Town, and Health Inspector Kuala Belait.

*B.C.G.:*

No attempt was made to continue a state wide B.C.G. campaign, but in the Brunei Town and Kuala Belait clinics this inneculation was offered to all who wished to have it. Three thousand and seven hundred and forty-three persons were tested and out of these 1,511 were inneculated with B.C.G. There were no complications recorded or noted.

*Port Health Work:*

No. of foreign incoming vessels granted pratique,

<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Total</i>
26	68	94

No. of Optional Bill of Health issued

<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Total</i>
21	8	30

*Animals Imported—*

		<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pig	...	1,684	3,772	5,456 head
Buffalo	...	671	330	1,001 head
Goat	...	170	143	313 head
Poultry	...	1,115	29,095	30,210 bird

These importations were mainly from neighbouring territories and Singapore.

*Drainage:*

Construction of storm water drains have increased considerably during the year, especially in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

*Slaughter Houses:*

The conditions of existing slaughter houses in the State are unsatisfactory. In Brunei Town, construction of two new slaughter houses began during the latter part of the year, and these should be ready for use early in the New Year. Provision has been made for new slaughter houses in Kuala Belait and Seria.

Ante-mortem inspections of all animals for slaughter were done daily.

		<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pig	...	899	3,014	3,913 head
Buffalo	...	425	978	1,403 head
Goat	...	2	—	2 head

*Water Supply:*

Repeated bacteriological examinations of water supplies revealed an unsatisfactory state of affairs. In Brunei Town, Tasek Reservoir is the main water supply, in the Municipal Area, along J. Residency, there are five small water works. Two of these supplies go to Government houses, and the other three for Kampong Ayer. The Tumasek water works supplies water to the Astana and nearby houses. During the latter half of the year, a filtration and purification plant was under construction for the Tasek Supply.

The water supply in Tutong is often inadequate.

The water supply in Temburong and Muara are both adequate and good.



In Kuala Belait and Seria, there is often a water shortage. Some of the houses are supplied with water off the B.M.P. Co. mains, but the majority of the non-company people in these areas have to depend on rain water. The laying of water pipes and the construction of elevated water storage tanks to convey water from Sungai Badas, to these areas have shown good progress, and it is expected that pipe water supply may be available some time in the middle of next year.

#### *Infectious Diseases:*

Investigations, disinfectations, and examination of stools for carriers were carried out in all appropriate cases.

Four carriers of typhoid came to light when a patient from Senkurong was admitted for treatment. The carriers, all females, belong to a family of eight.

Culture of stools of close contacts of patients suffering from B. Dysentery, invariably revealed a carrier or two in the family. A. Dysentery is localised in the Rural Areas.

#### *Licensed Premises, Hawkers and Stalls:*

<i>Licence</i>			<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hawker	...	...	39	185	224
Food Shop	...	...	11	69	80
Coffee Shop	...	...	23	62	85
Bakery	...	...	9	2	11
Vegetable	...	...	27	37	64
Fish	...	...	14	48	62
Chekor	...	...	11	—	11
Meat	...	...	6	—	6
Coffee Stall	...	...	2	14	16
Rice Mill	...	...	1	—	1
Sago Mill	...	...	1	—	1
Laundry	...	...	2	3	5
Ice Cream	...	...	4	2	6
Billiards	...	...	3	2	5
Lodging House	...	...	2	—	2
Aerated Water Fty.	...	...	3	—	3
Barber	...	...	5	10	15
Cold Storage	...	...	1	—	1
Total			164	434	598

In connection with the issue of the above licences, a total of 423 persons received T.A.B. inoculations, and the sputum of 764 persons was examined for tubercule bacillae.

All licensed premises and hawkers were regularly inspected.

The shortage of storage space in coffee and food shops presents a major problem.

A new and spacious market was completed in Brunei Town. The conditions prevailing in the existing markets in Kuala Belait and Seria were very unsatisfactory.

*General:*

*Bore Hole Latrine*— In conjunction with Baby Week, a “build more latrines” campaign was staged throughout the State. Demonstrations, lectures and film shows on the advantages and use of bore holes were carried out.

In the resettlement areas of Kg. Brakas Bahru and Kg. S. Muara, a total of eight holes were dug as a demonstration. The villagers, although they expressed great appreciation, have not dug a single hole themselves.

At the request of the Education Department, 36 holes were dug for the use in State Schools.

The villagers of Kilanas dug a total of 26 holes. This was the only village in the State which did so.

*Plans* A total of 379 plans for erection of houses, alteration and addition were inspected during the year.

*Notices*— A total of 53 notices was issued during the year and 62 minor offences were prosecuted in court.

*Rodent Eradication*— Traps and poisons were used. Table shows rats caught during the latter part of the year:—

Rattus Rattus	...	...	256
Rattus norvigicus	...	...	86
Total			342

*Visits to Outstations*— Regular visits were made to Kuala Belait District, Tutong, Muara, and Temburong. These visits were of inspection only. No major or even minor Public Health work was possible due to lack of staff.



## THE STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT 31.12.54

			<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health Inspector	...	...	1	1	2
Anti-Malarial Assistant	...	...	2	2	4
Health Mandore	...	...	1	1	2
Head Labourer	...	...	4	—	4
Labourer/Oiler	...	...	30	40	70
Driver	...	...	1	—	1

Until the Staff is increased very little more than “care-taking” can be done, and there is much to be done in both Urban and Rural Areas.

*School Feeding Scheme:*

This scheme which was introduced towards the end of 1953, quickly got into its stride in 1954, and out of a total of 46 schools only 6 had not joined up by the end of the year due to certain administrative difficulties.

The W.H.O. Nutritionist left about the middle of the year, but on 21st June, a full time Inspector was engaged.

This Inspector has worked hard and chiefly as a result of his tact and understanding the scheme, as a whole, ran smoothly.

In September, another W.H.O. Nutritionist paid us a visit and a general review of the meal was undertaken. As a result of this investigation a change of policy was considered necessary. Either a bigger and better meal must be served at 12.30 p.m., or the scheme should revert back to a mid-morning snack meal. No decision on this point had been reached by the end of the year.

The present meal for all ages is as follows:—

Rice 3 ozs, Vegetables 3 ozs, meat, fish or egg 2 ozs, peanut oil  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz, plus curry stuffs.

The full meal advised is Rice 4 ozs, Vegetables 3 ozs, meat, fish or egg 3 ozs, peanut oil  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz, plus curry stuffs.

Diets are varied as far as possible, but in remote Rural Areas, this was not always easy.

Roche mix is added to the rice.

Most schools, towards the end of the year ran their own cook-houses, and were paid between 40 and 45 cents per meal per head, according to the locality. Wages for the cooks were also paid by Government.

In Brunei Town the main Central Kitchen continued to run, and cooked in bulk, meals for 13 local schools.

This meal is appreciated by the pupils, especially in the Rural Areas, where children have often over an hour's journey by land or river before reaching school. This journey must be repeated after school hours, and the mid-day meal undoubtedly benefits these boys and girls in particular.

Although no records of weight were kept the general impression gained by those in contact with the children is that attendances had increased considerably and that the children are more active generally.

#### *Teaching Department:*

During 1953 the growing pains of this department nearly killed it, but after careful nursing by the Sister Tutor and other members of the Staff, signs of recovery were evident early in 1954, and by the middle of the year the School was in the best of health.

The report for 1954 is as follows:—

*Personnel*— Probationer Hospital Assistants 3, Intake 9, Wastage 1, Transferred to Kuala Belait Government Hospital 1, Total in Brunei Government Hospital 9.

*Probationer Hospital Assistants stage of training*— Government Hospital, Brunei, 1st year completed 5, 1st year 2 months 4, Completed training 2.

*Assistant Nurses*— Total 37, Intake 17, Wastage 11, (marriage 8 and family reasons 3), Transferred to Kuala Belait Government Hospital 3.

*Stages of Trained and Training*— Trained 7, sat and passed 1953. Trained 12, sat and passed 1954. In training 14 1st year, examination due April 1955. In training 2 one month.



*Aims of the Teaching Department:**Long Term—*

- (1) Recognition of training by General Nursing Council for England and Wales.
- (2) If this was granted, recognition would automatically follow in Malaya,
- (3) and would result in removal of difficulties when and if scholarships are awarded at some later date.

To achieve the above a new Teaching Unit was asked for of suitable size and design. This will be ready during 1955.

*Teaching Equipment—* This arrived and was put into use immediately, and consisted of:—

- (1) *Anatomical Models:* (Trunk, Alimentary Tract, Heart, Eye, Ear, Larynx, Kidney, Skin.)
- (2) *Charts:* (Hygiene—Sewage Disposal water).
- (3) Plasticine for Modelling, Black-board of suitable size, Chalks—coloured, Flannel graph.
- (4) *Text Books:* There were several additions to the library, but there was still a large gap. This will be filled during 1955.

The library should, when complete, be suitable for those in training and also the trained staff, in order that they may keep up to date with new procedures. It is also a useful method by which friendly interest and contact can be carried out, and good for morale, as immediate post-training days are difficult and anxious ones for the conscientious nurse.

*Immediate:*

It was decided that an attempt be made to improve the standard of training for Probationer Hospital Assistants and Nurses, and that the training, should be as far as possible, on a standard with that of an English Nurse.

With this in view, a syllabus was drawn up, based on those obtained from General Nursing Council for England and Wales, and from Malaya.

Practical work efficiency Charts were also obtained and were put into use. As a result of this re-organisation most of the nursing procedure have become standardised in the hospital; also gaps in ward equipment have been filled.

*Examinations:*

Twelve Assistant Nurses sat for the examination, 9 passed, 3 failed, these were given a further chance later, and all passed.

*Other Activities:*

*Films*— Medical, Education and General Knowledge films were procured and shown by the Information Department at the Teaching Department request.

*Visits*— “Snowman”, the bottling plant, Government Building, Inspection of Drainage Systems, Tasek as a water supply, Voluntary work with Mr. Yapp, Health Inspector,—innoculation.

*English Classes*— Seniors and Juniors were continued throughout the year, twice weekly—these were given by the Education Department.

*Dietetic Display*— A dietetic display was given by the Medical, Education Department, and Red Cross, in which practical methods were demonstrated, and many posters giving details of actual food values, were displayed.

*Conclusion*— The training and standards have been finalised. Probationer Hospital Assistants and Nurses have a completely separate syllabus from Assistant Nurses.

The Standard of Education for future candidates must be, Probationer Nurses and Hospital Assistants—Standard 7 and above. Assistant Nurses 3—5, and on completion of training, and obtaining the necessary percentage pass (50%), it is planned to issue:

- (1) Brunei Certificate of training.
- (2) Brunei Hospital badge.
- (3) That the Best All-Round Probationer Nurse or Hospital Assistant shall be given a Gold Medal.
- (4) That the 2nd Best, shall have a Silver Medal.



It is hoped that a State Registration Roll will be compiled in due course.

It was felt that by the end of the year the foundations of the School had been re-set, and that after much hard work to overcome many difficulties the "AIM" had been well defined, and the future held much that would be good and beneficial for the State.

All that is now needed is a steady stream of Standard 7 boys and girls for the Senior Course, and Standard 3—5 for the Junior one.

#### *General Medical Store:*

During July and August, the Medical Store, which previously had formed part of the General Hospital, Brunei Town, was re-organised on a State basis, and a complete new set of furniture and filing system installed. This filing system consisted of 972 cards for drugs, and 624 cards for instruments, a total of 1,596 separate items.

A total of \$150,000.00 was spent on drugs while \$10,033.32 was spent on instruments.

It may be of interest to some if a few figures of consumption were given and these are as follows:—

<i>Name of Drug</i>			<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
"Asprin" tablets	...	...	49,750 tabs.	98,500 tabs.
Ferri Sulph. Pith	...	...	89,000 tabs.	159,000 tabs.
P.A.S. Tabs.	...	...	403,500 tabs.	629,000 tabs.
Gauze rolls	...	...	3,373 rolls	4,182 rolls

In addition over 19 new kinds of drugs were ordered and used, including the most recent advances in certain branches—especially the antibiotics (penicillin, aureomycin) and anti-tuberculosis drugs.

The general standard of care and maintenance of equipment and instruments, on the whole, was high, but as is the case throughout the medical world, the life of the hypodermic syringe was possibly merry, but certainly a short one, over 200 meeting an untimely end in the sterilizer.

*Incidence of Disease:*

Tuberculosis, as last year, continued to be the main disease of import in the State. Two thousand two hundred and ten persons were treated compared with 1,003 last year.

As quickly as possible this problem must be tackled, but it would be very unwise to jump into this battle without adequate pre-planning. Staff and beds must be organised first. This will take time, but unless it is done properly much distress and loss of ground will be the result.

At present there are 77 beds available, and these are always full. In an endeavour to "hold" this disease, all the latest drugs were made available and used to their full advantage.

The new shop-houses, which replaced the dreadful immediate post-war shacks, played an important part, as also did the free meals under the School Feeding Scheme.

It is hoped that during 1955 the preparation will be completed, the field cleared for action and a start made to cut down the ravages of this scourge.

*Veneral Disease:*

There was a slight increase in the number of cases reported. One hundred and forty-eight cases seeking treatment as compared with 46. The reason for this is thought to be due to the increase in "night-life" in the Urban Areas due to the arrival of the yokels from the hinterland, and the importation of labourers from abroad. In Rural Areas it was only after the greatest difficulty and search that two cases only were discovered.

*Helminthic* infections remained common, especially in the Rural Areas. A "dig-more-latrines" campaign seemed to fail—only one village made any attempt to help themselves. An anti-helminthic programme will be drawn up as soon as staff is made available.

It will be a tough battle, but one well worth while. If only the people themselves would assist the Department by using the bore-hole or pit latrine, cleaning up the surroundings of the bucket latrine, and stop using the nearest bush, much head-way would be made against this debilitating disease.



There was a small but mild epidemic of measles, and a more severe one of whooping cough in the Ulu Tutong.

The Malaria figures dropped from 3,062 in 1953, to 2,728 during the year under review.

There was an increase in the cases of Appendicitis. One hundred and thirty-eight cases as compared with 40. It is not considered that this is of any significance. More than likely, because there was an expansion of the Service, more cases came under observation and as a result more lives must have been saved.

There were 3 cases of diphtheria, 3 of leprosy, 3 acute poliomyelitis, 3 thyphus, 17 cases of schistomaisis.

There was no out-break of any dangerous or serious infectious disease.

#### *Administration:*

With the increase in the number of doctors the State Medical Officer gradually withdrew from the Medical Work, and spent more time dealing with administrative problems.

This has given the Department more balance, and as a result the work in the hospitals and clinics was intensified, due to the fact that the daily hospital routine was dealt with by the Medical Officers-in-Charge, who did not have to worry about matters outside their immediate sphere.

On the other hand, one stethoscope at least, was hung up in a place of honour in the Head Office to act as a reminder that once upon a time somebody had worked as a doctor.

The general atmosphere in the Hospital and Clinics was excellent. Everybody fitted into their place, and the team spirit was evident. As a result, in spite of serious shortage of staff, much more work was done than was expected.

The relationship between the General Public and the Department was good.

## (c) HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

*General:*

Shortage of staff has prevented the completion of preparation of town plans in all except one or two small areas, the rate of development has also made it necessary to revise some previous ideas. It is possible that the implementation of the Development Plan will also result in population shifts, in fact there are already signs of this taking place although the actual numbers involved are as yet insignificant. It is necessary therefore to keep all plans flexible so that they may be adjusted as changing conditions dictate. The possibility of a deepwater port being developed at Muara is of particular importance since the commercial significance of Brunei Town would decrease appreciably as a result of such a project being implemented.

*Brunei Town:*

During 1954 the new shopping area of Brunei Town was completed, there are now 101 shophouses in the Bazaar Area and a further 10 smaller type shophouses are being built at Tasek. When these are completed the old temporary bazaar at Brunei will be demolished releasing about two acres of very valuable land.

In the vicinity of Brunei Town there is practically no unalienated land and implementation of the Town Plan will require the resumption of quite large areas at great cost. Steps are being taken to plan the Berakas area and already some three hundred acres have been utilized. It is intended to site sportsgrounds and a first class residential area in the vicinity of the Airfield Bypass road.

Much has been done to alleviate the acute housing situation, in addition to the 36 new shophouses completed in 1954, 82 Government Quarters of different categories were completed and 45 flats were approaching completion at the end of the year, in addition to this a large number of private houses were also built during the year. Considerable progress has been made in preparing sites for houses to be built in 1955 and the programme for the coming year should go far to alleviate a situation which is still far from satisfactory. It is also proposed to go ahead with



the construction of a further ninety flats but it is unlikely that these will be ready for occupation before the end of 1955.

*Kuala Belait & Seria:*

During the course of 1954, 51 Government quarters were erected in the district and 85 plans for private buildings in the Municipal Board areas were received and approved, but there is still a serious shortage of private dwellings.

During the course of the year, the Kuala Belait Municipal Board area was extended and zoned to include specific areas for 1st and 2nd Class residences, business premises, noxious trades, etc. The Seria Municipal Board area is being revised, and it is likely that similar zoning will take place. In October, 1954, His Highness the Sultan privileged the Seria community by his presence to open the new Seria Bazaar officially. There are now 1st Class shopping areas in both Kuala Belait and Seria, and during the course of 1955, an additional 2nd Class shopping area consisting of 42 shops will be opened up in Seria. When this happens, the old dilapidated shops in Seria will be pulled down.

The new Mosque in Seria presented by the British Malayan Petroleum Co., Ltd., to the Seria Malay Community to mark the coronation of His Highness the Sultan in 1951 was opened by His Highness the Sultan also in October, 1954. The Mosque must be one of the finest of its kind in South East Asia.

A new Customs house is being erected in Kuala Belait and will be ready during the course of 1955. A weigh-bridge was constructed near the wharf during the course of the year and is now in operation. During 1955, a new wall along the main wharf side will be constructed. A public Water supply is in process of being laid on and will shortly supply all the non-B.M.P. Co. requirements in both Seria and Kuala Belait. New generators are expected soon in Kuala Belait and Seria, and will allow an extension of the electricity supply to more houses and shops in those two areas. Gas is available to most houses and shops on request at low cost from surplus B.M.P. Co. supplies.

Good class hotel accommodation is non-existent in the district, which puts a considerable strain on the Government Rest House. It is hoped that some development in this direction will take place in 1955.

Space has been reserved in Kuala Belait for the building of private flats and offices.

(d) SOCIAL WELFARE

The following social welfare organization are active:—

The Boy Scouts Association  
The Girl Guides Association  
The British Red Cross Society  
Rotary International.

There are also a number of Chinese Charitable Associations which cater for destitute members and in particular arrange for funerals and give assistance to dependents of sick members of the various Chinese communities.

During the course of the year, a Community Service Council was formed at Kuala Belait in order to co-ordinate the welfare activities of the various bodies and organisations concerned with social welfare services.

During the the year also, a Rotary Club was formed in Kuala Belait, dedicated to social welfare activity.

During the year arrangements were made for the payment of old age pensions to all persons over the age of sixty, provided, they are either subjects of His Highness the Sultan or have resided in the State for a minimum of thirty years. Actual payments will not, however, commence until 1955.

A State Religious Custom and Welfare Office caters for the occasional case of hardship and small pensions are paid to those who are disabled and who are in need. It is necessary however to point out that: the Malay, Dusun, Murut and Iban social structures are such that applications for assistance are rare, members of the family consider it their responsibility to take care of relatives who are in need and cases have occurred in which an offer of assistance has given genuine offence to those to whom it has been offered. In some cases the micro-community automatically accept responsibility where aid is beyond the resources of the family. A highly organized social welfare organization is therefore unlikely to be of much use at the present time, but the changing structure of local society may necessitate far more attention being devoted to this subject in the next decade.



## Chapter VIII.

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### LEGISLATION

THE main body of the law consists of the enactments which have been passed from time to time by His Highness the Sultan in Council, certain Enactments of the Federation of Malaya, and certain Ordinances of the Colony of Sarawak, which have been adopted by the State with the necessary local alterations.

The external legislation which has been in this way adopted comprises the Civil Procedure Code, the Law of Evidence, the Law of Specific Relief and the Law of Contracts in force in the Federation of Malaya, and the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of Sarawak.

The language of all legislation is English.

It should be added that, by the Application of Laws Enactment 1951, where no provision is made by the enacted or adopted laws of the State, the common law of England, English principles of equity and statutes of general application have the force of law in the State.

The State Council met on thirteen occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

*No. 1 The Air Navigation Enactment.*

This was designed to amend and bring up to date the law relating to air navigation.

*No. 2. The Superintendent of Posts Enactment.*

This gave legal effect to the change of title from Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs to Superintendent of Posts.

*No. 3 The Crown Agents (Change of Title) Enactment.*

This was made necessary by the change in title of the Crown Agents from “for the Colonies” to “for Oversea Governments and Administrations”. It has the effect that any reference in written laws or instruments made thereunder there is a reference to the Crown Agents by their former title it is construed as a reference to the Crown Agents by their present title.

*No. 4 The Minor Offences (Amendment) Enactment.*

By this certain small amendments were made to the Principal Enactment, Cap. 30; for instance, control and licensing of eating-coffee-lodging-houses etc. outside the municipal areas was taken out of the hands of the Chief Police Officer and given to the appropriate District Officer.

*No. 5 The Customs Enactment.*

This amended and consolidated the law relating to customs and the importation and exportation of goods and the recording of statistics thereof, brought that law up to date and into line with that in force in neighbouring territories.

*No. 6 The Prisons (Amendment) Enactment.*

This Enactment gave the Resident power to make rules concerning the conditions of service and discipline of prison officers.

*No. 7 The Water Supply Enactment.*

This provides for the control and regulation of the supply of water, both inside and outside the Municipal areas.

*No. 8 The Police Force (Amendment) Enactment.*

Under Part IV of the Principal Enactment, Cap. 50, power was given to constitute a reserve police force to be known as the Special Police Force. When it was decided in 1954 to constitute such a force it was also decided that it should be called not "the Special Police Force" but "the Brunei Volunteer Police Force". This Enactment gives legal effect to the latter decision.

*No. 9 Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments.*

This Enactment provides for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments obtained in the Superior courts of the State, of the United Kingdom and of other parts of the British Commonwealth.

*No. 10 The State Pensions Enactment.*

This Enactment provides for pecuniary payments by way of old age pensions, pensions for blind persons, allowances for dependants of lepers and lunatics, disability pensions, and such other pensions and allowances as the Sultan in Council may prescribe, and for all matters incidental thereto.



*No. 11 The Labour Code.*

This amends and consolidates the law relating to Labour, brings it up to date and into line with that in force in neighbouring territories.

*No. 12 The Road Traffic Enactment.*

By this Enactment the law relating to traffic on roads and the control of the highways, which law was previously defective, was amended, consolidated, brought up to date and into line with that in force in neighbouring territories.

*No. 13 The Land Code (Amendment) Enactment.*

The effect of this Enactment is that land cannot be sold, mortgaged or leased to any person not a natural born subject of His Highness the Sultan unless the approval of the Sultan in Council to such sale, mortgage or lease has been obtained. Prior to this Enactment non-subjects who had resided in Brunei for seven years or over did not require such approval, but this qualification to the general rule has now been removed.





## Chapter IX.

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### JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISON

**T**HE Courts constituted in the State for the administration civil and criminal law are as follows:—

The Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, consisting of the Court of Appeal and the High Court,

Courts of Magistrates of the First Class,  
Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class,  
Courts of Magistrates of the Third Class,  
Courts of Kathis.

This judicial system was created by the Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Courts) Order in Council, 1951, and the Courts Enactment, 1951. The old Court of Appeal and the Court of the Resident have been abolished.

#### *The Supreme Court:*

The Supreme Court, which has a unified jurisdiction over the three territories of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, consists of the Chief Justice (styled the Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei) and as many Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed.

An uneven number, not being less than three, of Supreme Court Judges constitutes the Court of Appeal. In certain special circumstances two Judges can constitute the Court. It deals with appeals, criminal and civil, from the High Court.

One Supreme Court Judge constitutes the High Court. The High Court has an unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil matters other than the annulment of marriages solemnized between Christians in the United Kingdom or any British Colony and matters concerning Mohammedan marriage, religion and divorce. It has an unlimited criminal jurisdiction in the case of all offences committed in the State or on the high seas on board ships registered in the State, or committed by subjects of the State

on the high seas aboard any ship, whether registered in the State or not. It may pass any sentence authorised by law, including sentence of death. Appeals lie to the High Court, in civil and criminal cases, from the judgments of First Class Magistrates, sitting in either original or appellate jurisdiction, and from the judgments of Second Class Magistrates.

*Courts of Magistrates of the First Class:*

The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$500 (which limit may be specially extended by the Chief Justice to \$1,000), and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by the law does not exceed two years and the maximum fine does not exceed \$5,000. The maximum sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for twelve months and/or a fine of \$1,000. The Court has an appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in respect of case tried by Magistrates of the Third Class.

*Courts of Second Class Magistrates:*

The Court of a Magistrate of the Second Class has civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$250 and criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed six months and the maximum fine does not exceed \$1,000. The maximum sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for six months and/or a fine of \$250.

*Courts of Third Class Magistrates:*

The Court of a Magistrate of the Third Class has civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$50 and criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed six months, and the maximum fine does not exceed \$250. The maximum sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for two months and/or a fine of \$100.

*Courts of Kathis:*

The Court of a Kathi deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding \$50. Appeals lie from this Court to the Sultan in Religious Council.



Procedure in the courts is regulated by so much as is still in force of the Federation of Malaya Civil Procedure Code, by the Criminal Procedure Code, by the Courts Enactment 1951, by the Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Courts) Order in Council, 1951, by the Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei Court of Appeal Rules 1951, by the Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Appeal to Privy Council) Order in Council, 1951, by the Magistrates Courts (Civil Appeal) Rules, 1952, The Magistrates' Courts (Court Fees) Rules 1952, by the High Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Civil Procedure) Rules, the Magistrates Courts (Execution Proceedings) Rules, 1954, The High Court (Fees) Rules, 1954, and the High Court Execution Proceedings Rules 1954.

There were three First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates, two Third Class Magistrates and two Kathis functioning in the State during the year.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various courts:—

## CRIMINAL

District	No. of Cases in High Court	No. of Cases in 1st Class Magistrate's Court	No. of Cases in 2nd Class Magistrate's Court	No. of Cases in 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	Total	No. of Persons Sentenced	No. of Accused Discharged	No. of Cases Withdrawn	No. of Cases Pending	No. of Transfer
Brunei ...	7	25	264	14	310	279	7	10	14	—
Belait ...	11	153	1017	82	1,263	1,141	48	56	18	7
Temburong	1	2	17	—	20	14	3	2	—	—
Tutong ...	—	—	21	—	21	19	2	1	—	—
Muara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19	180	1,319	96	1,614	1,453	60	69	32	7

## CIVIL

District	No. of Cases Judge of Appeal	No. of Cases in High Court	No. of Cases in 1st Class Magistrate's Court	No. of Cases in 2nd Class Magistrate's Court	No. of Cases in 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	No. of Cases Dismissed	Amount Claimed	Total of Cases
Brunei ...	—	2	15	23	—	—	\$ 13,212.38	40
Belait ...	—	7	10	42	—	2	32,583.14	59
Temburong	—	—	—	1	—	—	92.26	1
Tutong ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	9	25	66	—	2	45,887.78	100



<i>District</i>	<i>Letters of Adminis- tration</i>	<i>Probate (Re- sealing)</i>	<i>Coroner's Inquest</i>	<i>Criminal Appeal</i>	<i>Civil Appeal</i>
Brunei	6	—	3	2	—
Belait	4	1	7	5	2
Temburong	—	—	—	—	—
Tutong	—	—	—	—	—
Muara	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	1	10	7	2

NOTE:— 1. Of the 1,614 Criminal cases 1,605 were brought against adults and 9 were brought against juveniles. Of 1,605 cases brought against adults, convictions were registered in 1,444, 60 resulted in acquittal, 69 were withdrawn and 32 were pending.

Of the 9 cases brought against juveniles convictions were registered in 9, nil resulted in acquittal, nil were pending and nil were withdrawn.

2. Of persons convicted:

(1) 85 were punished by imprisonments and fine, the most severe sentence imposed being 1 month imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine.

(2) 38 were punished by imprisonment, the highest sentence imposed being 12 years.

(3) 1,249 were punished by fine, the highest fine imposed being \$960.

(4) 72 were discharged on probation.

#### POLICE

##### *Command:*

On 1st March, 1954, Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, was gazetted as Commissioner of the Brunei Police Force when in the State.

Mr. A. C. Eattell, Superintendent of Police, commanded the Force as Chief Police Officer for the year until 27th December, 1954, when he proceeded on leave. Command was handed over to Mr. T. F. Stone, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was appointed Acting Chief Police Officer.

*Kuala Belait*— Mr. P. J. Rewcastle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, handed over command of Belait District to Mr. C. S. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in April, 1954. In July Mr. Baker proceeded on leave and Mr. A. I. Edgerley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, O.C. No. 1 Field Force Platoon, assumed temporary command as Officer Commanding Police District, Belait District, until the arrival of Mr. T. F. Stone in October. On assumption of duty as Acting Chief Police Officer, Mr. Stone handed over command to Senior Inspector P. Jaya.

*Brunei*— Mr. B. N. Lewis, Assistant Superintendent of Police, commanded Brunei Police District for the year.

*Special Branch*— Mr. P. J. Rewcastle assumed command of the Brunei Special Branch in May, relieving Mr. F. F. Wemyss.

*Immigration*— Mr. F. F. Wemyss, Superintendent of Police, continued to be in charge of the Immigration Department. In October he proceeded on leave and retirement and his duties were carried out by the Chief Police Officer and Officer Commanding Police District, Belait, in addition to their substantive duties.

*Special Duty*— Mr. A. N. Outram, Superintendent of Police, was seconded for duty to Kuala Belait/Seria as Chief Instructor to the Oilfields Security Force in August and remained in the area until 30th October when the basic training was completed.

*Field Force*— Mr. A. I. Edgerley arrived in Belait District with No. 1 Field Force Platoon in January, 1954. This Platoon remained in the area until November when it was relieved by No. 2 Platoon under the command of Mr. A. S. Crunden, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The Headquarters of the Force is at Kuala Belait.

#### *Establishment and Strength:*

There was no change in the Establishment during 1954. The following figures show the strength and establishment of the Force:—



			<i>Strength</i>	<i>Establishment</i>
Gazetted Officers	...	...	3	4
Inspectors	...	...	9	9
Sergeant Majors	...	...	3	3
Sergeants	...	...	10	16
Corporals	...	...	18	21
Lance Corporals	...	...	26	31
Recruits	...	...	15	—
P.C.'s	...	...	114	235
A.P.O.'s	...	...	34	—
			<hr/> 231	<hr/> 319
			<i>Deficiencies</i>	<i>Surpluses</i>
Gazetted Officers	...	...	1	—
Sergeants	...	...	6	—
Corporals	...	...	3	—
Lance Corporals	...	...	5	—
Recruits	...	...	—	15
P.C.'s	...	...	121	—
A.P.O.'s	...	...	—	34
			<hr/> 136	<hr/> 49

During the year 37 recruits were enlisted, whereas 4 men were retired on pension and 25 men resigned on completion of contract. Two men were medically discharged and 8 were dismissed, therefore of the 39 men lost to the Force, 37 replacements were enlisted.

No. 1 Field Force Platoon arrived in Kuala Belait/Seria Area in early January and was used in the Area until November when it was replaced by No. 2 Platoon. This addition to the strength and personnel in the Oilfields Area was welcome and has proved to be an asset.

The Oilfields Security Force was formed in August, 1954, and its strength is drawn from employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company. This Force is established at 170 men who are used to combat industrial emergencies and to augment the regular Force in an emergency. The basic training was completed in November. A large scale exercise was held in December which indicated minor weaknesses in command, operation and organi-

zation but proved beyond doubt the major advantages of such a Force. It is under the direct command of the Chief Police Officer who operates through the Special Duties Officer, B.M.P. Company.

### *Health:*

The health of the Force is satisfactory. Five men suffered from T.B. during the year, 2 of whom were discharged as medically unfit, while three are still on the sick list receiving treatment. One hundred and twenty-three men reported minor ailments and were awarded in all 219 days sick leave, whilst 28 men were hospitalised for 229 days. Of the latter figure, the 5 T.B. cases absorbed the majority of the hospitalization.

### *Discipline:*

Minor Offences	...	...	28
Major Offences	...	...	18
			<hr/>
	Total		46
			<hr/>

As a result of the incidents referred to in Paragraph 4 of the Annual Report for 1953, it was found necessary to effect a change in command at Kuala Belait Police Station; the state of discipline in this station subsequently improved.

Statistics do not show any definite increase or decrease in the number of disciplinary offences committed. It is believed, however, the many Non-Commissioned Officers are reluctant to take disciplinary action where they should. Some weaknesses in the Inspectorate also require remedy.

### *Recruiting:*

Thirty-seven recruits only presented themselves for enlistment during the year. They were not of high quality. It is not thought that the admittedly low pay is the only reason for this state of affairs; that the population of Brunei is not big enough to sustain a Police Force of three hundred men and that conditions of service are reputedly severe are equally important factors.

A Probationary Inspector was recruited in April, 1954, and awaits police training outside the Force.



*Training:*

During the year 37 recruits were trained in the Police Training School, Kuching, and were absorbed into the Force by the end of the year. Within the Force Riot Drill received concentrated attention during the year and a reasonably high standard of Riot Drill has been achieved. All ranks in the Force have fired an annual weapon training course and have fired range practices at Tutong Range.

No Inspectors completed training courses outside the Force during the year.

*Transport:*

The situation is very satisfactory and the Force is equipped as follows:—

Landrovers	...	...	12
Commer 5-ton trucks	...	...	2
Bedford 3-tonners	...	...	2
Bedford 15 cwt.	...	...	4
Motor Cycles	...	...	11
Fire Engines	...	...	2

Four of the Landrovers stationed at Seria are equipped with H.F. Radio sets controlled from Seria Police Station. Mobile Traffic and Crime Patrols are carried out on a twenty-four hour schedule and have proved a success.

The maintenance of the transport in the Kuala Belait District is carried out by Borneo Motors Ltd. on contract and the efficiency of the system is apparent.

Brunei District transport is well maintained by the Public Works Department.

*Housing and Buildings:*

The Field Force Barracks with accommodation for 100 men was completed and occupied during the third quarter of the year. Work on improvements, repainting, etc., to Seria and Kuala Belait Police Stations was started in December. The Immigration Department occupied the old Hongkong & Shanghai Bank building in the Kuala Belait Bazaar during the second quarter of the year. No other buildings were started during the year.

*Signals:*

Six "19" H.F. Radio Sets were obtained on hire from the Army during 1953 and were used to great advantage during 1954. Mobile radio sets proved an asset to traffic control.

*Traffic:*

Traffic accidents increased during the year due to the increase of transport in the area but the figure is not unduly high.

*Crime:*

There were two murders during the year, neither of which resulted in the death sentence. The only serious crime which was reported was 13 house-breakings, none of which was serious.

*Aliens' Registration and Immigration:*

During the year 31,070 persons entered the State whilst 29,306 left the State. The majority of the movements were by permanent residents leaving the State for short visits and returning thereafter.

During the year 856 aliens were registered. The numbers of other documents issued by the Immigration and Aliens' Registration Departments are as shown below:—

(1) Full visas and transit visas	...	...	1,679
(2) Certificates of identity (British subjects and subjects of His Highness the Sultan)	...	...	1,655
(3) Emergency Certificates	...	...	334
(4) Police 64 for non-British subjects	...	...	413
(5) Special passes	...	...	560
(6) Aliens' Registration Certificates	...	...	2,602

The total number of immigrants and emigrants crossing the borders of the State during the year is as follows:—

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Immigrants	...	...	22,289	8,781
Emigrants	...	...	21,239	8,067

The following comparative figures of persons travelling to and from Brunei Town and Labuan are of interest:—

			<i>Inward</i>	<i>Outward</i>
1951	...	...	2,731	3,090
1952	...	...	5,789	6,504
1953	...	...	12,018	10,601
1954	...	...	11,087	9,023



Figures concerning persons travelling to and from China during the year are as follows:—

	<i>To</i>	<i>From</i>
Total ... ..	49	9
Total number in age group 16-30	12	—
Total number of family groups ...	4	4
Number of re-entry permits granted	—	—

*C.I.D. and Special Branch:*

Special Branch for Brunei State comes under the direct control of the Assistant Commissioner, Special Branch, Kuching and the Officer in Charge of Special Branch, Kuala Belait, is not seconded for duty to Brunei State. In important and/or serious cases the Assistant Superintendent, Special Branch, Kuala Belait, assists the State Investigation Department.

*Welfare:*

Canteens are operated by a local contractor at Kuala Belait, Seria and Field Force Barracks. Messing facilities for bachelors are provided at Seria.

A Thrift and Loan Society which was organized in 1953 continues to function and is extremely well supported by all ranks of the Force.

Association football continues to be the most popular sport and the Police Football Team representing Belait District has done extremely well in local competitions.

*Societies:*

Five Societies were registered during the year, all of which were organized for welfare and cultural purposes.

*General:*

The year saw much improvement in the organization of the Force. The arrival in January of the Field Force Platoon and its subsequent installation in the Field Force Barracks in September, together with the provision of adequate transport, added much to the confidence of those concerned with the maintenance of public peace.

Another achievement of a high order was the recent training and organization of 175 members of the Oilfields Security Force of Special Police. The training, conducted by Mr. A.N. Outram,

Superintendent of the Police Training School, Kuching, lasted for two months from the beginning of September. The high standard of instruction given and the results achieved, caused much favourable comment and the organization is a substantial addition to the security forces available.

Other matters which were studied and acted upon during the year and which have improved, or will in the future improve the organization of the Brunei Police, are the following:—

- (a) The setting up of a Special Branch in the Oilfields Area;
- (b) the proposal to reinforce the Brunei Police with a contingent of Malayan Police on secondment;
- (c) the provision in 1955 of VHF radio equipped vehicles for the patrolling of the Oilfields;
- (d) the overhaul of the Oilfields Security Scheme;
- (e) the re-organization of the Immigration Department.

The continued development of the Oilfields and the inauguration of the Brunei Government five year development plan during the year necessitated close attention to security problems.

The large sums of money being spent have not only resulted in an increase in the numbers of workers directly employed on development, but has attracted to the State wage seekers of all descriptions. As a result there is, it is believed, a floating heterogeneous population of over 5,000 in the State. Although outward manifestations of restlessness have been few, a close watch on any tendency towards this State of affairs has been kept.

The provision, in the 1955 Estimates, for new police Stations at Labi and Sengkurong will provide reasonable police cover for the interior.

A police installation comprising Barracks, Administrative Offices and housing for the Officer Commanding Police District and Inspectors at Panaga in the centre of the Seria Oilfields should ensure greater security for that area.

#### *Prisons:*

The Prisons Department is now under the control of the Assistant Resident, Brunei, with the Officer Commanding Police District, Kuala Belait, as ex officio Deputy Superintendent for the Belait District. The actual report for prisons is being submitted by the Assistant Resident, Brunei.



## PRISONS

The Prison at Jerudong was brought into use during the year and all long term prisoners have now been transferred there. The total number detained there has at no time been large and it is doubtful whether its continued use as a prison will be justified.

Prisoners are employed extra-murally where this is possible, but the shortage of land in the vicinity of the jail limits this to some extent, furthermore the upkeep of the jail compound and buildings makes it necessary for the majority of prisoners to be detailed for fatigue duties within the compound.

Youthful offenders are normally transferred to the boys home in Kuching which has facilities for rehabilitation and training not available locally. It is also hoped to transfer some long term prisoners to the Jail in Kuching where excellent facilities exist for giving prisoners training in trades.

Prison Statistics for 1954 are as follows:—

1. Classification of prisoners by race:

Chinese	...	...	136
Malays	...	...	26
Dayaks	...	...	16
Indian	...	...	1

2. Classification by age groups:

Under 20 years	...	11
20-25 years	...	19
26-30 years	...	24
31-40 years	...	25
41-50 years	...	65
Over 50 years	...	35

3. Classification of sentences:

Under 1 month	...	112
1-3 months	...	24
3-6 months	...	24
6-12 months	...	14
12-24 months	...	3
Over 2 years	...	2





## Chapter X.

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### PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

#### PUBLIC WORKS

##### *General:*

THE total expenditure of the Public Works Department for 1954 was \$17,424,500 which shows an increase of 42.2% over the amount spent the previous year. Of this total \$11,907,500 was expended from Part I of the Estimates representing 72.2% of the approved programme. This compares quite favourably with the figures of 77% and 67% for 1953 and 1952 respectively. The remaining \$5,517,000 was expended under Part II of the Estimates for which a total of \$10,482,180 was approved for 1954 for works to be undertaken under the Development Plan over the years 1954-1958. The expenditure represents 52.7% of the approved expenditure, which although lower than the yearly percentage which must be reached, was very creditable considering the existing resources of the Department.

Great credit is due to the members of the Public Works Department, and to the State Engineer for his guidance in what has been a difficult year of planning and expansion to cope with the large programme of work ahead.

##### *Staff:*

There was a considerable improvement in the staff position during 1954, but with the large programme ahead of the Public Works Department it will be necessary to increase the staff still further in 1955. Negotiations are in hand for the appointment of five roads engineers, a mechanical engineer, an architect, and the technical assistants surveyors and Overseers necessary to assist them.

Throughout 1954 Mr. G. T. Myles, B.A., B.A.I. (Dublin), A.M.I.C.E., an Officer on secondment from the Sarawak Establishment continued to act as State Engineer, Brunei. Mr. P. G. Lindsay, Dip. C.E. (Sydney), filled the position of Assistant State

Engineer, Kuala Belait, and Mr. D. J. Causby, B.E. (Adelaide), an Officer on secondment from the Sarawak Establishment acted as Assistant State Engineer, Brunei. Mr. W. C. Wilkinson remained in charge of the Heavy Equipment Section, and Mr. J. A. Wood in charge of the Workshops, and in March, Mr. A. P. Jack was appointed Workshop Supervisor in Brunei. Mr. W. A. Doughty an old resident of Brunei commenced with the Department in June in charge of the Mobile Workshop and the training of local men in the use of equipment. Mr. Doughty's many years in Brunei and his mechanical ability make him an ideal man for this work.

In June Mr. Chong Thou Fah, Administrative Officer in the Brunei Government Service, was seconded from the Treasury to act as accountant in the Public Works Department. Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. V. K. Pillai filled the position of Assistant Engineer in Brunei and Kuala Belait respectively. During 1954 two of the Senior Technical Assistants were promoted to Chief Technical Assistants, and three more Chief Technical Assistants were appointed on agreement. At the end of the year there was only one Senior Technical Assistant in the Department, but it is hoped to fill more of these posts in 1955.

The appointment of young local men as sub-overseers and mandores greatly improved the supervision of construction work. These men have shown promise in learning the work, and as they have gained more experience, have assumed greater responsibility. A special grade clerk was appointed for Kuala Belait, and six new clerks in both the Brunei and Kuala Belait Offices. They have been of great assistance in dealing with the increased amount of office work.

### *Labour:*

The labour position improved considerably during 1954 but local skilled tradesmen are still difficult to obtain. This has been overcome to a large extent by recruiting men from Hong Kong on two year contracts. An additional number of local apprentices have been taken on to assist these men and it is hoped that they will eventually be capable of taking over the work. The purchase of additional earthmoving equipment has reduced the requirements for unskilled labourers and it is now possible to obtain practically all that are required.



*Contractors:*

A considerable number of new contractors have been registered in the State during the year. This has resulted in the tenders being much more competitive, and costs have fallen accordingly. Contractors are now more willing tender for work in outlying districts, and this has enabled the Department to carry out more work than is usually possible in these areas; during 1955 it is hoped to catch up on the backlog.

*Materials:*

*Stone*— During 1954 it was still necessary to obtain stone from the Butir quarry by river transport, but towards the end of the year the output of stone from the Berakas deposits was increased, thus making the Department less dependent on the inferior and more expensive stone from Butir. During 1955 it is hoped to increase the supply of stone from Berakas still further and to eliminate the use of Butir stone entirely.

The stone deposits at Berakas, which contain approximately 60% of sandstone pebbles and 40% of sand, appear to be quite extensive. A survey to discover the exact extent of these deposits is being carried out at present. One of the main difficulties encountered in developing the quarry has been the removal of the overburden which has varied in depth between 30 feet and 45 feet. Production from the quarry first began in July, and from then until the end of the year 51,000 cubic yards of stone and sand mixture for use as road base, and 4,200 cubic yards of suitable crushing stone was won. This represents a saving to Government of \$300,000 for the first half year's working of the quarry, where gravel cost \$4 per cubic yard compared with \$9.50 from Butir.

It is anticipated that 600 to 800 cubic yards of stone per day will be won during 1955. This will be screened and all stone over 3 inches will be passed to the crushers. Two 20" x 10" crushers and one 24" x 6" granulator are being set up over nine 60 ton storage bins, so that crushed stone will be gravity fed into the bins and thence by gravity to trucks. Production of crushed stone is expected early in 1955.

A deposit of sandstone pebbles at Muara Bluff was worked during the year in order to provide crushed stone for local requirements including the building of the High Commissioner's Lodge

and for a small amount of roadworks. A portable crusher was set up and by the end of the year a daily output of 30 cubic yards of crushed stone was reached. This stone is now being stockpiled for use on building and road reconstruction in the Muara area.

In the Belait and Seria districts stone supply presents a serious problem as it must all be imported. During 1954 the supply was maintained satisfactorily by importing from Brunei, Jesselton, Hong Kong and Singapore. Because of freight charges this stone was necessarily expensive, but it was found to be cheaper to import stone from the latter three places rather than bringing uncrushed stone from Brunei, and crushing at Kuala Belait.

The British Malayan Petroleum Company have recently begun working the gravel deposits in the bed of the Temburong River at Biang. The stone is carried to Seria by barges. By an agreement with the Government and the B.M.P. Company 10% of the stone is available to Government, and this 10% is now being used by the P.W.D. Kuala Belait.

Coral was still used in the Brunei area as a base course for roads, but it is hoped to eliminate its use altogether in 1955. The mixture of sand and stone from Berakas has proved to be very successful and is far cheaper than coral.

*Sand*— There are ample supplies of sand in the State but it is much too fine for good quality concrete work. By mixing it with stone dust from the crushers a much better material is obtained, but stone dust is not yet produced in sufficient quantities. With the installation of the crushers and granulator at Berakas there should be much more available.

*Timber*— Supplies of timber have improved considerably during the year, but difficulty is still experienced in obtaining well seasoned wood. Eventually it is hoped that the Public Works Department will be able to store large quantities of timber, and allow it to season properly but this will not be possible until 1956.

Belian attaps are now in plentiful supply for use on Government projects, but must all be imported from Sarawak. With the increasing use of asbestos pantiles for roofing, the demand for belian attaps has decreased considerably.



*Land Reclamation:*

In both Brunei and Kuala Belait there are many lowlying areas which require filling before they are suitable as building sites. During 1954 a considerable amount of filling was done on such sites.

*Brunei*— In the new P.W.D. area at Tasek a channel 1,000 feet long by 40 feet wide was cut to straighten the Sungei Tasek. This was completed in 1953 but early in 1954 approximately 12,000 cubic yards of fill was taken from nearby hills to reclaim the old river course. This increased and improved the area available for the P.W.D. compound. Considerably more filling was carried out in this area to raise the level of the ground prior to building.

A new area between Sungei Tongkadeh and Kumbang Pasang was selected for housing sites during the year. The area was heavily planted with rubber and was very swampy. Clearing has been carried out and filling is now in progress to raise the area of approximately 20 acres above swamp level. It is estimated that approximately 65,000 cubic yards of fill will be required.

Work on the extension to the existing Kianggeh channel was commenced in August and a channel 1,200 feet long by 10 feet wide was excavated to divert the water from Sungei Berangan. The final channel will be 35 feet wide, and the soil excavated from this will be used to fill in the old river bed. When completed this project will alleviate flooding in the upper reaches of the river and will also improve considerably the nearby residential and Chinese School areas. In addition to the estimated 18,000 cubic yards of fill which will be obtained from the channel a further 10,000 cubic yards will be necessary to fill the old river bed.

Many other smaller jobs were undertaken in Brunei Town and nearby areas, the total amount of filling for these being approximately 40,000 cubic yards.

*Kuala Belait and Seria*— For the first half of the year all filling in these areas was carried out by using contractors' trucks, about half the number being loaded by hand and the other half by the P.W.D. mechanical loader. By July P.W.D. trucks had replaced the contractors' in the Seria area, and in September all

loading of trucks was able to be done by mechanical means. With the increased efficiency gained by mechanical loading it was possible to carry out all the necessary filling. The volumes of sand removed from the beach at Kuala Belait and Sungai Bera was 308,000 cubic yards.

The sand filling was used in the Kuala Belait and Seria shop-house areas, Government housing and building site areas and for building up the level of the roads formation. The scheme for filling privately owned land at 10% of the cost to Government was started in the latter part of the year. This will allow private landholders to construct permanent buildings with proper drainage and other facilities, which when combined with the removal of the stagnant water in the swampy areas will mean much more healthy living conditions for many people.

#### *P.W.D. Workshops:*

This organisation is responsible for the operation of workshops in both Brunei Town and Kuala Belait, and for the maintenance, and repair of all Government vehicles plant and machinery. When it is possible to do so without retarding work on Government equipment, repairs to vehicles belonging to the Sarwak Government, Brunei Government Officers, and contractors engaged on Government work, are carried out in that priority. With the purchase of so much new plant the workshops in both areas were operating under very cramped conditions during 1954, and great credit is due to this section for the way in which they have dealt with their work under difficult conditions.

*Brunei Town*— During 1954 more than 180 items of Government vehicles and plant were maintained by the workshops in addition to those owned by contractors and other outside interests. A considerable amount of new machinery was purchased for installation in the new workshops under construction in the Tasek area, and with the aid of this and with the larger and more convenient buildings, work will be carried out more quickly. It will also be possible with the aid of this new equipment to carry out work which in the past has had to be done either in Seria, or outside of the State. It is expected that by mid 1955 the Workshop organisation in Brunei Town will be completely moved to the new site at Tasek.



During 1954 three men were sent to Singapore for training, two on specialised fitting and servicing work, and one was trained especially on the operation of diesel testing equipment which will be incorporated in the new workshop. Four men were sent to the B.M.P. Co. in Seria, two on a one year course on heavy equipment and two on a three year course at the B.M.P. Co. Trade School. A total of twenty fitters were recruited from Hong Kong in the latter part of the year thus relieving the pressure of work on the existing staff.

*Kuala Belait*— The site for the new workshops in this area has now been filled and during 1955 it is expected to complete most of the buildings. Two of the fitters recruited from Hong Kong were stationed in Kuala Belait and with their assistance it was possible to deal more effectively with the increasing heavy equipment and transport fleets.

*P.W.D. Stores:*

*Unallocated Stores*— The bulk of the stores for Brunei State are ordered through the stores in Brunei Town but there is a smaller store in Kuala Belait. The purchase of stores during 1954 amounted to \$585,745 while issues to the value of \$360,986 were made to various services including \$200,074 to contractors engaged on Government work. The balance of the value of stores at the end of the year was \$617,712. Lack of space was the main trouble during the year, but in 1955 when this organisation moves to the new area at Tasek this will be overcome.

Materials were purchased from the Crown Agents in London, business houses in Singapore and from a few local agencies. Prices for most materials remained steady throughout the year but for some items, due to very keen competition prices dropped to the lowest since the war. The supply position for most materials was good.

*Workshop Stores*— During the year a separate organisation was formed to deal with spare parts and accessories for plant and machinery. This store is now in the new Tasek area, and with the engagement of a full time storekeeper in November is now settled down, and dealing efficiently with the issue of machine spares. This store was previously run by the unallocated stores but with the increasing amount of machinery and vehicles it was found necessary to separate the two stores.

*Buildings:*

All Government buildings within the State were previously the responsibility of the Public Works Department, but owing to the staff shortage in this Department a number of the larger projects have been farmed out to architects who are responsible to the British Resident for the design and construction of the buildings. Works for which contracts have been signed and which are in varying stages of construction are the new Mosque, the Government English School and Hostel Brunei, Customs' Houses at Brunei and Kuala Belait, a block of 45 flats in the Tasek area, and the High Commissioner's Lodge at Muara. Preliminary plans have been drawn up for further buildings for the Government English School, Brunei, an English School at Seria, New Government Offices and Post Office at Kuala Belait, an International Club in Brunei and a Muslim Theological College.

*Brunei District*— During 1954 the new Government Offices were completed and occupied, thus relieving the severe overcrowding in the old kajang building. The past year also saw the completion of the shophouses in the town area and the demolition of most of the old ones. With the completion of the junior type shophouses in the Tasek area the last of the temporary shophouses will be vacated and demolished, and completion will be effected of the filling programme for low lying areas in the bazaar.

All buildings in the Brunei, Muara, Tutong, and Temburong areas were maintained and kept in good repair during the year. Repainting of many of the older quarters was carried out and improvements to some old type quarters were made in order to bring them to modern standards. This work will be continued during 1955.

Generally the construction of all buildings in the various districts was carried out satisfactorily, but quite a number were delayed because of the amount of site preparation necessary. The building of many urgently needed Junior Service quarters had to be delayed because there were no suitable sites, but an area behind Sungei Tongkadeh has now been set aside for that purpose and work on the site preparation is in hand. Building costs were considerably lower in 1954 than in previous post war



years, partly because of the lower cost of some building materials, but mainly because of keener competition between contractors, whose numbers increased greatly during the year.

*Kuala Belait*— The building section of the P.W.D. Kuala Belait completed a large programme of work during the year. This was largely possible because of the increasing number of contractors in the area. In this district building costs also decreased considerably, but because of the higher price of stone and some other building materials in this district, costs are still appreciably higher than for Brunei Town. The standard of workmanship improved under the increased supervision made possible by the appointment of daily paid mandores in charge of the projects.

#### SURVEY DEPARTMENT

##### *General:*

Mr. R. N. Baron was State Surveyor from the beginning of the year until he went on retirement leave on the 30th August 1954. The general running of the Department was then left to the Chief Draughtsman and the Supervising Surveyor, with the Assistant Resident as the nominal head. On the 29th November, Mr. M. J. Hurley was sent from Kuching, Sarawak to act as State Surveyor on temporary duty.

The field and drawing office output of work for the year compares favourably with the previous year. The field returns especially show a marked increase in output. In 1953, 2,281 lots were surveyed including new application, and revision surveys. In 1954 this was increased to 4,192 lots. Unfortunately the drawing office output of lots charted did not increase by the same proportion.

The general public measure the success of the Survey Department by the number of EDR's completed, in other words how many applicants for land have received their titles, and in this the progress of the Department has been disappointing. Of a total of 2,976 new applications for land of which surveys have been made, since the Department was formed, only 671 have received their titles. The drawing office has been handicapped by the shortage of trained draughtsmen, and by the lack of reliable cadastral sheets.

It is regretted that the lack of reliable cadastral sheets will be felt for some time to come, as no progress could be made on final charting owing to lack of theodolite controls.

The lack of experienced theodolite surveyors and computers is holding up the production of final sheets. The only remedy is the engaging of experienced staff to tackle these jobs, and at the end of the year one surveyor and one computer had been recruited, but had not arrived in the State. This however is still not sufficient staff, if, as has been said, the final charting and arrears of land applications must be up to date in two years.

The office accommodation although excellent is much too small for the increase of staff necessary to cope with the work, and early in 1955 extra office space has been allocated to the Survey Department. This unfortunately means splitting the drawing staff in two separate offices. Although this is much better than having two draughtsmen sharing the same table, it is recommended that at the earliest opportunity some alternative accommodation is provided where the survey department can be in one office.

#### WATER SUPPLY

##### *Brunei Town:*

The supply of water to Brunei Town consists of one major source of supply at Tasek and several other supplies from small streams and springs. The supply from Tasek which caters for practically the whole of the town was found to be inadequate and not sufficiently pure to conform to present day requirements. A scheme was prepared to install filters and a storage tank for the purified water, and this scheme is now nearing completion. Four pressure filters supplied by Jewell Filter Company have been installed and two pumps capable of pumping 500,000 gallons in 10 hours have arrived. The filter house and storage tank are under construction and good progress is being made, the only hold up being the delay in receiving some of the pipe work. It is expected to have this scheme operating by about mid 1955. A further scheme to connect the main storage tank to a subsidiary tank in the Kumbang Pasang area and from thence to supply water to the neighbouring quarters and to the airfield, is now in hand.



The following figures show the amount by which water consumption in Brunei Town has increased during the past few years:—

<i>Year</i>				<i>Average Daily Consumption</i>
1952	...	...	...	239,670 gallons
1953	...	...	...	288,870 gallons
1954	...	...	...	355,600 gallons

The highest consumption during the year was in December when the average was 419,200 gallons per day, while on one particular day the consumption rose to 430,000 gallons.

Due to expansion of the town during the year it was necessary to double the capacity of the existing tank in Kumbang Pasang in order to provide sufficient water to new Government quarters there. In the same area, which has expanded rapidly during the year, a new pump and a small tank were installed to provide water to new quarters on higher ground, and a small stream was dammed, and a temporary pump and tank installed to supply the new class B quarters. Two new concrete dams were constructed along the Residency Road to replace old ones which supplied water to the people from Kampong Ayer. One is 40 feet long and 5 feet high and the other 15 feet long and 5 feet high. Both are functioning satisfactorily.

During the year new mains were laid in many places in the shophouse area and the improvement of supplies to other areas involved the relaying of some mains. The total length of mains laid and renewed was as follows:—

6"	...	...	...	143 feet
3"	...	...	...	5,440 feet
2"	...	...	...	2,680 feet
1½"	...	...	...	3,550 feet
1"	...	...	...	2,950 feet

Connections to Government buildings amounted to 53, while 49 connections to private houses were made. Contractors are supplied and charged for water used on buildings operations and 31 temporary supplies of this nature were made during the year. Five new standpipes were erected for the use of the public.

*Kuala Belait & Seria:*

By the end of 1954 all materials for the new water supply for Kuala Belait and Seria had been delivered, and work was proceeding satisfactorily. The water for this scheme will be supplied from the water treatment plant of the B.M.P. Company at Seria, from where it will be pumped to high level service tanks at Seria and Kuala Belait and from these tanks through 8", 6" and 4" diameter reticulation mains to the two towns. The completion of this scheme in about May 1955 will mean the removal of severe rationing, filtered water in place of the present unsatisfactory supply, and adequate pressure for all needs, including many potential consumers who have necessarily been refused supply hitherto.

Distribution mains have been extended during the year as below:—

2"	diameter pipe	...	4,300 feet
1½"	diameter pipe	...	600 feet
1"	diameter pipe	...	3,500 feet

*Muara:*

The water supply to the town of Muara was found to be inadequate, and in order to obtain a sufficient supply of good water it was decided to use a spring on the road to Muara Bluff. A steel tank 16 feet by 12 feet by 8 feet deep was erected on reinforced concrete posts and beams, and a pump was installed to pump the water from the spring to the tank. The dam around the spring was enlarged considerably in order to give a bigger storage and a pipeline of 4" diameter asbestos cement pipes 7,675 feet long was laid to the town.

*Serasa:*

An earthen dam was erected to impound one of the streams near the village and a pipeline consisting of 900 feet of 3" diameter pipes and 2,335 feet of 2 inch. diameter pipes was laid. Only a few lengths of 1½" diameter pipe are now required in order to supply water to the village.

*Kapok:*

A supply similar to but much smaller than Serasa was provided to this village during the year.



*Jerudong:*

The old steel tank at Jerudong was found to be too low to supply water to the new barracks and quarters, and it was necessary during the year to erect a new one at a higher elevation.

*Bangar:*

In order to obtain a better supply in this area it was necessary to replace 1,000 feet of 2 inch. diameter pipe with 3 inch.

*Batu Marang:*

In order to increase the supply of water to this kampong it was necessary to replace the existing 2" and 1½" pipes with 500 feet of 3" diameter and 533 feet of 2" diameter pipes. The old dam was also replaced by a more substantial new one.

*Minor Supplies:*

Many schools and quarters in outlying areas were supplied with water by sinking a well and providing a semi rotary pump to lift the water to a small tank from which the water was supplied by gravity.

## GAS SUPPLY

This is confined to the Kuala Belait and Seria areas where waste gas from the oilfields is utilised. A total number of 357 quarters are supplied in these areas by the P.W.D. distribution mains in addition to the much larger number provided for by the B.M.P. Company.

Mains and service connection were extended during 1954 as follows:—

2"	diameter pipe	...	700 feet
1½"	diameter pipe	...	4,100 feet
1"	diameter pipe	...	100 feet
½"	diameter pipe	...	2,000 feet

## ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

During the year 1954 the Electrical Department continued to be in the unenviable position of being unable to meet the rapidly increasing demand for electricity due to insufficient generating plant and distributing materials. Nevertheless, inspite of dis-

appointments and frustrations experienced, considerable progress was made towards obtaining the maximum possible output from existing plant. This was achieved by making the best use of local resources and ingenuity. As in 1953 much time and energy had to be applied to securing the maximum possible restriction of demand at peak load periods in view of the shortage of available transformers and distribution system.

It is satisfactory to record that even under adverse circumstances, the total units generated and purchased by the Department amounted to 1,534,521 an increase of 475,927 units on the previous year.

To meet the continued demand for electricity in towns and major villages, development plans are under consideration. However, as an interim measure 4-280 K.W. generating sets have been ordered through the Crown Agents during the year under review and these sets are expected to arrive in 1955.

The total revenue of the Electrical Department for the period under review was \$284,677.38 an increase of \$94,467.38 on the previous year.

Apart from certain work which cannot be undertaken by any other electrical contractor the only outside work undertaken by the Electrical Department is the maintenance of electrical installations, the initial installation of electrical wiring and the replacement of old electrical wiring in Government quarters and buildings.

No accident occurred during the year.

#### BRUNEI TOWN

The operation of the Power Station in Brunei Town continued satisfactorily and the addition of one 150 K.W. Ruston, Hornsby oil generating set in November brought the total capacity of the Station to 450 K.W.

The total units generated during the year under review was 971,300 an increase of 153,739 or 17 per cent over the previous year. The maximum load recorded during the year was 295 K.W. and the load factor was 37.6 per cent.



The generating sets gave excellent performance throughout the year without a single breakdown.

*Distribution:*

The entire overhead distribution system was regularly patrolled and maintained in efficient condition throughout the year. Owing to the insufficient capacity of the Station feeders and transformers it was not possible to remove some of the restrictions imposed on consumers, but it is hoped that all restrictions will be removed in 1955 when sufficient generating sets and sub-stations became available.

*Consumers:*

The total number of consumers connected at the end of the year was 878 showing an increase of 182. In Government quarters and buildings 870 new points were wired and 45 existing points rewired and 114 new ceiling fans were installed.

*Meters and Protection:*

The total number of meters installed at the end of the year was 957 compared with 781 in 1953. Dispute tests were carried out on two meters and the deposits in respect of both were retained.

The protection system operated satisfactorily.

*Public Lighting:*

The total number of street lamps connected at the end of the year was 70 compared with 67 in 1953. Routine inspections and re-lamping were maintained throughout the year.

*Domestic Appliances:*

Details of domestic apparatus on hire at the end of the year are given below:—

	1953	1954
Cookers ... ..	5	8
Water Heaters ... ..	8	13
Ceiling Fans ... ..	12	14
Table Fans ... ..	32	37
Refrigerators ... ..	98	125
Air Conditioner ... ..	1	1

*Statistics:*

		1952	1953	1954
Lighting Consumers	...	465	542	653
Power Consumers	...	122	154	225
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Consumers	...	587	696	878
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			1953	1954
Total units generated	... ..		817,561	971,300
Total units sold	... ..		593,692	799,097
Total units used in works	...		7,632	15,129
Total magnetising units	...		—	18,372
Total units unaccounted for	...		—	14%
Number of gallons of fuel used	...		51,930	66,935
*B. Th. U's per unit generated	...		—	12,088
Installed plant capacity	... ..		322	450
Maximum demand	... ..		200	295
Load factor percentage	... ..		—	37.6

## KUALA BELAIT

The operation and maintenance of the Power Station in Kuala Belait continued satisfactorily and the addition of one 85 K.W. McLaren oil generating set in August brought the total capacity of the station to 257 K.W.

The total units generated and purchased during the year under review was 453,188 and increase of 345,938 units over the previous year. The maximum load recorded during the year was 154 K.W. and the load factor was 32.3 per cent.

The Ruston Hornsby generating sets, but for 85 K.W. McLaren set, gave excellent performance throughout the year without a single breakdown.

*Distribution:*

The entire distribution system was regularly inspected and maintained in efficient condition throughout the year. It is hoped by next year most of the Kampong and private houses will be supplied with electricity when sufficient generating sets and sub-stations became available.

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\*B. Th. U's per pound of fuel are taken as 18,800.







Malayan Airways  
Feeder Service.





*Consumers:*

The total number of consumers connected at the end of the year was 508 showing an increase of 158. In Government quarters and buildings 593 new points were wired and 25 existing points rewired and 29 new ceiling fans were installed.

*Meters and Protection:*

The total meters installed at the end of the year was 158 and the protection system operated satisfactorily.

*Public Lighting:*

The total number of street lamps connected at the close of the year was 50 compared with 28 in 1953. Routine inspections and re-lamping were maintained throughout the year.

*Domestic Appliances:*

Details of domestic apparatus on hire at the end of the year are given below:—

	1953	1954
Cookers ... ..	—	—
Water Heaters ... ..	—	—
Ceiling Fans ... ..	—	—
Table Fans ... ..	—	3
Refrigerators ... ..	18	34
Air Conditioner ... ..	2	2

*Statistics:*

	1953	1954
Lighting Consumers ... ..	300	347
Power Consumers ... ..	50	161
Total Consumers ... ..	350	508

	1953	1954
Total units generated ... ..	107,250	436,486
Total units purchased ... ..	106,355	16,702
Total units sold ... ..	169,470	405,232
Total units used in works ... ..	202	4,254
Total units unaccounted for ... ..	43,933	43,702
*B. Th. U's unit generated ... ..	—	14,738
Installed plant capacity ... ..	172	255
Maximum demand ... ..	—	154
Load factor percentage ... ..	—	32.3%

\*B. Th. U's per pound of fuel are taken as 18,800.

SERIA

The Power Station came to operation on the 12th of September and the total installed plant capacity is 140 K.W.

The total units generated and purchased during the year under review was 110,033 units. The maximum load recording was 60 K.W. and the load factor was 29.5%.

*Distribution:*

The entire overhead distribution system was regularly inspected and maintained in efficient condition throughout the year.

*Consumers:*

The total number of consumers connected at the end of the year was 143 showing an increase of 103. In Government quarters and buildings 250 points were wired and 4 existing points rewired and one ceiling fan was installed.

*Meter and Protection:*

The total number of meters installed at the end of the year was 143 and the protection system operated satisfactorily.

*Public Lighting:*

Necessary work is in progress to provide public lighting in the coming year.

*Domestic Appliances:*

Details of apparatus on hire at the end of the year are given below:—

	1953	1954
Cookers ... ..	—	—
Water Heaters ... ..	—	—
Ceiling Fans ... ..	—	—
Table Fans ... ..	—	—
Refrigerators ... ..	1	2
Air Conditioner ... ..	—	—

*Statistics:*

	1953	1954
Lighting Consumers ... ..	37	107
Power Consumers ... ..	3	36
	—	—
Total Consumers ... ..	40	143
	—	—

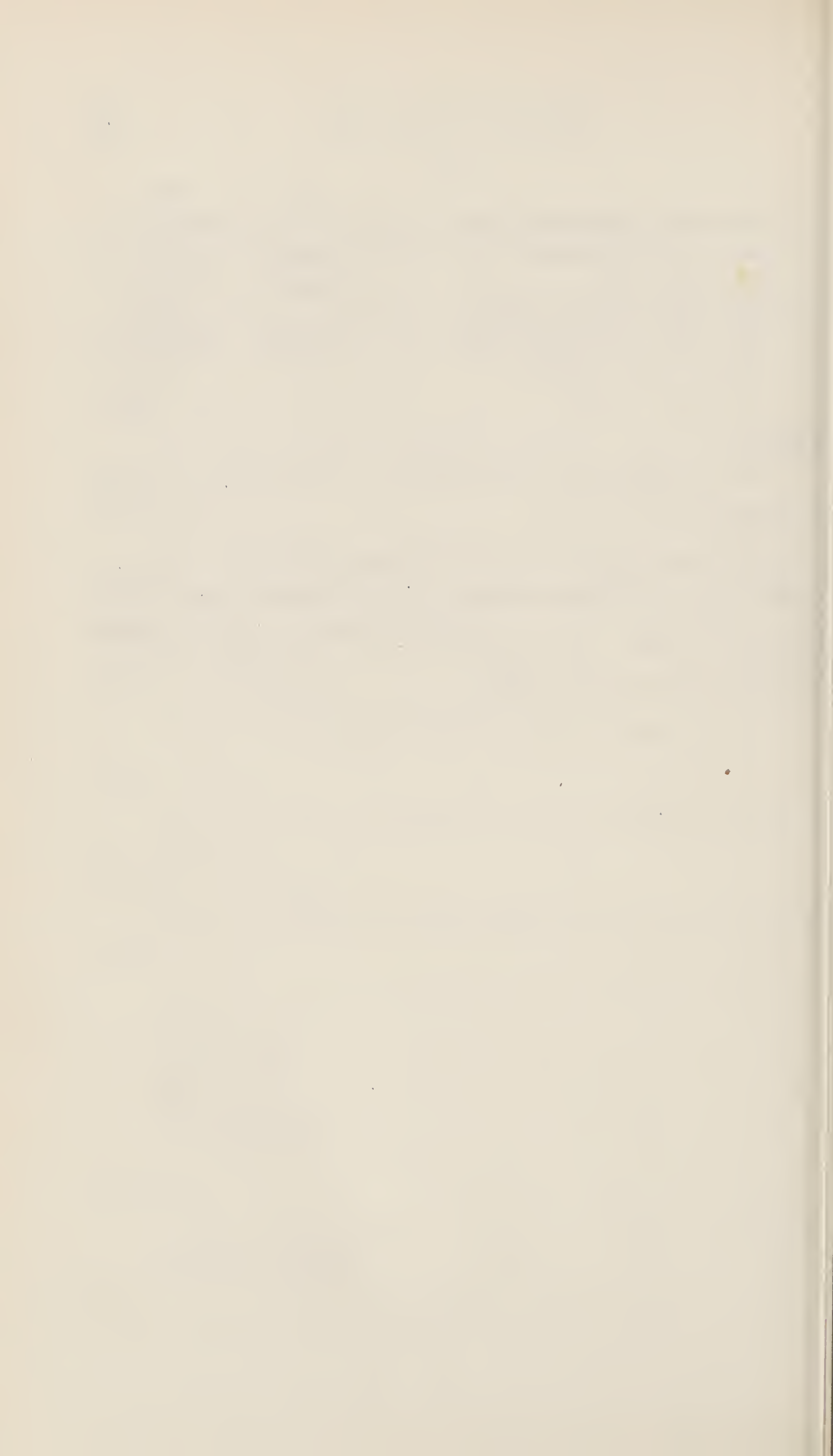


			1953	1954
Total units generated	...	...	—	47,110
Total units purchased	...	...	27,428	62,923
Total units sold	...	...	22,750	91,720
Total units used in works	...	...	—	1,893
Total units unaccounted for	...	...	4,678	16,420
Installed plant capacity	...	...	—	140
Maximum demand	...	...	—	60%

*General:*

The Financial Report and Statement of Accounts are shown in Appendices "J" to "N".

The State Engineer, Mr. G. T. Myles, B.A., B.A.I. (Dublin), A.M.I.C.E., was Officer-in-Charge of the Electrical Department up to 30th June, 1954, and Mr. E. Rajaratnam, A.I.E.E. (Eng.) substantive holder, was appointed as State Electrical Engineer with effect from 1st July, 1954.





## Chapter XI.

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### COMMUNICATIONS

#### SHIPPING

**B**RUNEI ports, commencing from the western end of the State are as follows:—

##### *Kuala Belait:*

Kuala Belait, situated on the right bank of the Belait River about half a mile upstream from the river mouth.

*Facilities*— There are four wharves in Kuala Belait, the largest of which is steel piped and sand filled and of approximately 375' in length. This wharf is owned by the British Malayan Petroleum Company and is used mainly by the Company's vessels—commercial and other craft proceeding direct to the two Government wharves situated a short distance further upstream. The two Government wharves, one of which is timber and the other of reinforced concrete are both 72' in length.

The total effective length of wharfage in Kuala Belait is 631', 75% of which belongs to the Company. The two Government wharves, however, are approximately 200' apart, and it is proposed to commence work early in 1955 of joining these two wharves together. On completion, a total Government wharfage length of about 350' will be available for commercial and other shipping.

Fresh water is not available to shipping in Kuala Belait and vessels using this port obtain supplies of fresh water from Brunei, Miri or Labuan.

Fuel oil is obtainable in 44 gallon drums, and a limited supply of fresh and dry provisions are available. There are two cranes on the Company's wharf, one of which has a lifting capacity of 20 tons.

In the latter half of the year a ten ton Mobile crane was provided for use on the Government wharves and made available for private hire.

A number of Straits Steamship coaster type vessels ply regularly between Kuala Belait and Labuan, and this service was augmented by a weekly schedule of Straits Steamship Co.'s vessels of approximately 1,350 G.R.T. These latter vessels, however, cannot cross the bar to enter Kuala Belait and cargo is discharged into lighters while at anchor in Kuala Belait roads.

The bulk of cargo unloaded at this port is consigned to the British Malayan Petroleum Co. Ltd., and is carried on their fleet of L.C.T.'s.

A considerable number of native craft operate from Kuala Belait and carry local produce and merchandise up and down the Belait river and on short coastal voyages. The number of these craft licensed during 1954 are as follows, 1953 figures are also given for comparison:—

			1953	1954
Private	...	...	60	43
Cargo	...	...	15	18
Passenger	...	...	17	21
Total			<hr/> 92 <hr/>	<hr/> 82 <hr/>

#### *Tutong:*

Tutong, situated on the Northern bank of the Tutong river about 8 miles from the entrance.

*Facilities*— As the Tutong river is navigable by small native craft and very light launches only, no facilities are provided for shipping at Tutong village. The village, which is on the main road between Brunei Town and the Oilfields, possess a 20' long wooden wharf and is used mainly by outboards and native craft which ply between Tutong and the upper reaches of Tutong river. Small craft licensed in Tutong during 1954 are as follows:—

			1953	1954
Private	...	...	42	32
Passenger	...	...	5	3

#### *Muara: (Brooketon)*

Muara (Brooketon), situated on the western shore of Muara harbour.



*Facilities*— A small wooden pier with a depth of 7' alongside exists at Muara, and the harbour provides a completely sheltered anchorage in depths of from 3 to 8½ fathoms. The pier is mainly used by fishing perahus and small local landing craft and is not provided with fresh water for shipping.

Fuel and oil are not available in Muara, but small quantities of dry provision may be obtained in the bazaar.

A small private concern operating as the "Muara Slipway & Repairing Co." obtained permission to rebuild the former Government slipway in Muara which succumbed the ravages of time and hard work in 1952 and was abandoned by Government. A workshop, with lathes and fitters bench etc., was built adjacent to the slipway and opened for business early in the year. Engine repairs and overhauls and repairs to wooden and steel hulls of up to 150 ton dead weight are now available in Muara.

#### *Brunei Town:*

Brunei Town, situated about 9 miles up river from the Inner bar where the Brunei river enters Brunei bay.

*Facilities*— A 400' reinforced concrete wharf now exists in Brunei Town.

Fresh water is available for shipping from 5 water points along this wharf, but only a limited supply of fuel oil can be obtained in Town at present.

Fresh and dry provisions are obtainable, also minor engine repairs may be effected. Shipping requiring lifts of over 10 tons have to rely on their own derricks.

A shuttle service continues to be operated by Straits Steamship Co.'s coaster type vessels between Labuan and Brunei and other ports in Brunei bay. A large proportion of the bulk of general cargo, formerly handled by these vessels after transshipment in Labuan, is now, however, brought direct to Brunei by the new weekly scheduled Singapore/Brunei service aforementioned under Kuala Belait.

The total tonnage of cargo carrying shipping handled alongside Brunei Town quay during the year, again shows a considerable increase on figures for the previous year:—

	1953	1954
Total ... ..	100,476 N.R.T.	122,237 N.R.T.

This increase is largely due to additional scheduled services, and the more frequent use of the port by unscheduled vessels, and does not include native owned launches, tongkangs and outboard motor vessels which operate a coastal trade in local produce and livestock between Brunei and neighbouring ports and places up the many water-ways and rivers around Brunei Bay.

The State operates a thrice weekly motor launch service between Brunei Town and Labuan, carrying inward and outward bound mail and passengers and connecting as far as possible with scheduled air and steamer services. This service which operates in all weathers includes the crossing of Brunei Bay and entails a return trip of 70 miles. As in the previous year, an unbroken schedule was maintained in 1954, and a total of 78 special trips were made to Labuan in addition to the scheduled thrice weekly service. No additions were made to the State fleet during the year, the largest vessel of which is an 80' twin screw, sea going, mail and passenger launch.

Other vessels operated by Government on the many duties of a State whose main inland transport and communications are by water, consist of:—

- One 65' fast twin screw inspection launch
- One 45' twin screw mail and passenger launch
- One 35' single screw river launch
- One 65' single screw barge
- Two 35' single screw work-boats
- One twin screw vehicle ferry.

In addition to the above some 16 thirty two foot 25 H.P. outboard motor launches are engaged in providing fast transport and services in the shallow up river reaches of Brunei water ways where larger vessels cannot navigate.



The total number of passengers carried to and from Brunei Town during the year are given below with 1953 figures for comparison:—

			1953	1954
Inward	...	...	12,018	13,238
Outward	...	...	10,601	11,565

These figures again show an increase on the previous year. However, passenger traffic which reached its peak early in the last quarter than began to decline as a result of the new weekly service by Straits Steamship Company's vessels, and the Feeder Air Service.

On completion of the ferry landing stages at Kuala Tutong and Danau on the main road between Brunei and the Oilfields, V. F. "Higgins" the new twin screw vehicle ferry, was put into operation early in the year and proved to be a great improvement on the towed pontoon ferrys which was formerly the main link between the North and South ends of the State.

Large ocean going ships cannot enter any of the ports in the State of Brunei, but vessels of up to 4,000 G.R.T. regularly use a good sheltered anchorage off the Island of Baru Baru (approximately 2 miles East from the entrance to Brunei River) and there, without difficulty and in perfect safety, load such cargo as timber and firewood from barges and lighters.

Vessels of up to 1,700 G.R.T. do however, got up to Brunei Town by working the tides across the bar, where at M.L.W.S. they are limited to a draft of 7'.

The Brunei inner bar which forms the chief obstacle in the approach to Brunei, extends from Kiangaran Spit (an island on the Starboard hand close to the mainland) to Pulau Chermin, a small island on the port hand, thus lying almost right across the river mouth.

The Barrier, lying about one cable further up-stream forms another obstruction. This is an ancient construction of rocks, boulders, and coral cemented together throughout the years by marine growths, and dated back probably about 300 years. A recent survey of this Barrier and approaches to Sungei Brunei gave a depth of not more than 4' on top of the Barrier at M.L.W.S.

The removal of coral and stone from this Barrier for road-making purposes, has now ceased, the depth of 4' is likely to remain constant. At the southern end of the Barrier, a greatest depth of 71' is obtained in a remarkable hole which extends across the channel.

*Lights:*

Construction of reinforced concrete stands and beacons for the Brunei river lighting scheme was completed in December, and delivery from United Kingdom is now awaited of the lights themselves which will be installed and put into operation early in 1955.

These lights will provide mariners with much needed aids to navigate the winding and dangerous Brunei river during the dark hours, and should result in a great saving of valuable time at present spent at anchor waiting for daylight.

*Beacons:*

At the request of various interested concerns during the year the Limbang channel was marked with red and white beacons. These beacons, numbering nine in all, consist of iron posts surmounted by square boards painted red on the shoal side and white on the safe side and provide valuable day marks for mariners attempting this rather difficult channel.

AIR

Air communication both within the State and externally has improved tremendously during 1954. Malayan Airways Limited extended their North Borneo Feeder Service during the year to include the two airfields in this State—Brunei and Anduki, thus giving an air connection with Labuan which connects with the air services to North Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila and Australia. The planes were heavily booked and there is every indication that more or larger aircraft will be required.

*Brunei Airport:*

Construction of the airport at Berakas 3 miles from Brunei was commenced during the latter half of 1953, but little progress was made until after the wet season. The field for use by the



Rapide aircraft of the Malayan Airways Limited feeder service was completed by September, and until November 14th there had been three test landings by these aircraft, and three landings by Auster Aircraft.

The scheduled feeder service operated by Malayan Airways Ltd. came into operation on November 15th when the airfield was officially opened by His Highness the Sultan, and from then until the end of the year the service consisted of flights from Labuan through Brunei Airport to Anduki and Lutong (Sarawak), and in the reverse direction. There was a Northbound and Southbound service each day except Monday when it was Southbound only, Saturday when it was Northbound only and Sunday when there was no service.

The metalled surface runway completed for the use of the Rapide Aircraft was of 800 yards length and 50 feet width with two 50 feet wide side verges and adequate over-runs. On completion of this strip construction continued on the airfield in order to provide a tarmac surfaced runway 1,500 yards long and 150 feet wide with two 75 feet wide side verges and overruns 200 feet long at each end. This airfield which it is hoped to complete by the end of 1955 will be suitable for use by the Dakota aircraft of Malayan airways international flights.

The preparation of the 800 yards long runway involved approximately 43,000 cubic yards of fill which was taken from nearby hills, in order to build up the level of the runway. After filling and compaction approximately 4,650 cubic yards of stone was used to form the surface of the runway. By the end of 1954 a total of 80,000 cubic yards of filling had been completed. It is estimated that a further 135,000 cubic yards of filling will be required to complete the strip for use by Dakota aircraft.

Temporary control tower and terminal buildings were constructed during the year, and an electrical generating set was installed. VHF ground air and HF point to point radio was installed, and a radio beacon is on order. A Pyrene airfield crash trailer with Landrover was provided which delivers 200 gallons of water and 14 gallons of foam. A larger self propelled tender is on order.

*Anduki Airport:*

The British Malayan Petroleum Company Ltd. continued to maintain their grass airfield at Anduki at its usual high standard, and by agreeing to allow the Feeder Service to use this, made a valuable service available to the public. In order to assist them an Air Traffic Control Assistant was loaned temporarily from Brunei.

The only other method of air communication in the State is by sea-planes which can land in the Brunei and Belait rivers. The B.M.P. Co. have purchased a Sealand Amphibian aircraft which is based at Anduki, but which makes occasional trips to Brunei, landing in the river there just below the Residency.

## ROADS

Apart from the road between Brunei and Kuala Belait most of the internal communication in the State is by river transport. One of the main features of the Development Plan for Brunei State is the construction of an adequate road system which will make travel safer and faster, and also will open up valuable areas for forestry and agricultural operations. During 1954 funds were approved by the State Council for the first three years of the roads programme. With the equipment which began to arrive in 1954, and the anticipated arrival of roads engineers and technical assistants early in 1955 it is hoped to make good progress on roadworks in the near future.

The roads programme for the first three years of the Development Plan consists of reconstruction of the existing roads to Bera-kas, Muara, Jerudong and Tutong, and the building of a new road from Danau ferry to Seria. Consideration is also being given to the construction of a bridge at the mouth of the Tutong River, which will replace the existing ferry. When this programme is completed communication between the two main areas of the State will be very much speeded up.

The approximate mileage of different types of roads in the State at present is as follows:—

(i) All weather bitumen or concrete surfaced roads	...	...	...	...	75.51 miles
(ii) Metalled roads	...	...	...	...	14.44 miles
(iii) Earth roads	...	...	...	...	71.63 miles
(iv) Bridle Paths	...	...	...	...	74.80 miles

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Total 237.38 miles

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Of this total mileage approximately 67 miles were built and are maintained by the B.M.P. Co.

*Brunei Town Roads:*

Considerable delay was experienced in the formation of the roads in the shophouse area of the town as it was necessary for the contractor building the shophouses to store his construction materials on the roadway. Several roads had been resited through the old shophouses, and these had to await demolition of the old shophouses which in turn awaited the completion of the new shophouses.

A number of new earth roads were formed to give access to buildings under construction, the total length being 2.24 miles and the average width 21 feet. In the town area road verges were widened an average width of 7 feet for 0.52 mile, and metalled roads were widened an average width of 5 feet for 0.79 mile. Earth roads averaging 20 feet width were metalled for a length of 1.76 miles, and existing roads averaging 21 feet width were re-blocked for a length of 1.06 miles. New grouting was done only in a few places because of the shortage of crushed stone, and also because many of the roads had to be given time to settle. A length of 6 chains of road 21 feet in width was grouted. Concrete roads 15'-6" wide and approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile length were constructed during the year thus completing the backlanes in the shophouse area.

Towards the end of the year experiments were made on several short lengths of road with soil cement stabilization, but it is too early to say how successful these experiments have been. It is hoped that this method of preparing road bases may be a solution to the shortage of suitable stone in parts of the State.

A total length of 2.3 miles of concrete drains along roads in the Town area and Government housing areas. This has greatly improved the efficiency of the drainage in these areas. Six culverts were laid beneath new roads during the year and three old culverts were completely renewed. One reinforced concrete bridge of 20 feet span capable of carrying heavy vehicles was constructed across Sungei Tasek to give access to the new P.W.D. area, and one 20 feet span timber bridge was built over the deviation of

Sungei Berangan. The Clifford bridge was successfully braced early in the year to stop sidesway and towards the end of the year guniting was being done to cover up exposed steel reinforcement.

*Kuala Belait Town Roads:*

Progress on the roads in this area was improved during 1954. Filling to bring the roads to the desired formation level was carried out on a number of roads for total length of 4.75 miles. Road metalling and grouting was done for 2.85 miles on town roads 20 feet wide, and for 0.50 mile on access roads 9 feet wide. 25,000 square yards of grouted roads were treated with a sealing coat blinded with  $\frac{1}{2}$ " granite chippings. Six concrete sidelanes 600 feet long and 8 feet wide were constructed in the shophouse area.

Nine thousand five hundred feet of reinforced concrete drains have been constructed mostly in the Kuala Belait shophouse area. This has greatly improved the drainage of the area. Two thousand three hundred pieces of precast reinforced concrete inverts 4 feet long and 4 to 5 feet deep have been made for use on the Kampong China main drain.

*Tutong Road 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles:*

The road from Brunei to Tutong beach is at present an all weather road, the width of the carriageway varying from 21 feet over several miles down to 8 feet over about 15 miles the remainder being 12 feet wide. Work is in progress to widen the road to 21 feet carriageway, at the same time easing the gradient and alignment, and although better progress was made in 1954 a great deal still remains to be done. With the increased amount of roadmaking equipment now received it is expected that better progress will be made in 1955.

During 1954 the road was generally widened from mile  $\frac{3}{4}$  to mile 7 to a width of 40 feet between drains, and on the remainder of the road a total length of 3 miles was similarly widened mostly on corners and hill slopes. Deviations to give better gradient and alignment were made at mile 4 and mile 16 and another at mile 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  was began towards the end of the year. The entire section between mile  $\frac{3}{4}$  and mile 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  was regraded and reblocked and similar work is now being carried out from mile 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  to mile 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . At mile 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  the road was regraded and reblocked for a length of



3½ chains. Between mile ¾ and mile 7, 23,000 cubic yards of block coral base course 8" thick was completed and over the remainder of the road approximately 10,000 cubic yards of base course was laid.

Grouting was not carried out on a large scale because of the scarcity of crushed stone, but between Brunei and mile 7 approximately 7,200 square yards of road surface was treated. Over the remainder of the road approximately 2,700 square yards of road surface was grouted mostly on new approaches to bridges and on hill slopes.

New guide posts to aid night traffic were made and fixed along the road. Of the 1,216 posts made 739 were fixed during the year and further work is in progress.

The existing timber decked bridges at mile 3 and mile 19½ were rebuilt with concrete beams and decking; and a contract has been let for the construction of a new concrete bridge at mile 26. Almost all of the culverts between Brunei and mile 7 were extended as the road was widened, and two culverts were completely renewed. A total length of approximately 500 feet of new culverts was laid over the whole length of the road. New drains were made whenever the road was widened and outlets were periodically cleared and kept flowing. Various rivers were cleared of all timber and corners eased both upstream and downstream of the road for a total length of 4.76 miles.

*Berakas Road (9 miles):*

Towards the end of 1953 reconstruction of this road was started in order to give good access to the quarry at Berakas beach. The old road which varied from 25 feet to 30 feet between drains is to be widened to a 20 feet wide carriageway with 10 feet wide verges on each side. The laying of base course in Berakas gravel was completed during the year, leaving surfacing to be done in 1955.

In the initial stages approximately 30,000 cubic yards of sand and stone mixture from the Berakas deposits was laid along the worst parts of the road in order to make the road passable in all weather. On completion of this a thickness of 4 inches of sand and stone mixture was spread along the road formation for approxi-

mately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the length of the road. This has now been compacted and is forming a very satisfactory base. Approximately 40,000 cubic yards of sand and stone mixture was used in the preparation of the base course.

An 18 feet wide reinforced concrete bridge was constructed to replace the old timber bridge over Sungei Berakas. The portion of the road near this bridge was subject to flooding after heavy rains but this was overcome by clearing the river both upstream and downstream of the bridge for a total length of 200 chains. Outlets from the roadside drains were practically non existent when work was commenced and it was necessary to excavate or widen approximately 6 miles of outlets in order to allow the water to escape to neighbouring streams. Approximately 10 miles of new roadside drains were excavated, and 3 miles of the old roadside drains were widened deepened and regraded.

*Muara Road: (Berakas Road to Muara 12 miles)*

The road to Muara from Berakas road is an earth road of reasonably wide formation except on the hill slopes, where in the past it was necessarily left narrow because of the lack of suitable earth-moving equipment. Early in 1955 construction of the all weather surfaced road will commence.

During the first 9 months of 1954 a certain amount of earth-work was done in widening and regrading and in the excavation of drains, but as this was all done by hand, work was necessarily slow. In October work was commenced on widening and regrading of the road using modern earthmoving equipment. The road was widened for approximately 1 mile and the gradient of several small hills was reduced, but work was stopped by the heavy rains which made the road impassable for several months. In order to enable the road to be kept open for the remainder of the wet season approximately two miles of corduroy was laid.

A new concrete bridge of 18 feet span was constructed at mile 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Approximately 2 miles of new drains were excavated and all existing drains were maintained satisfactorily. The road leading to the High Commissioner's Lodge at Muara was realigned and widened, and in the same area a new earth road leading to the water tank was constructed.







M.V. *Perlis*,  
Straits Steamship  
alongside Brunei  
wharf.





*Jerudong Road:*

This road leading from Mile 10½ Tutong Road to the Jerudong beach is an earth road of wide formation and easy gradient. During the year the road was completely graded and all corners eased. The main trouble was the slipping of the sides of cuttings caused by heavy rains, but these were promptly dealt with and the road was kept open throughout the year.

*Kuala Abang Road:*

This road from Mile 18 Tutong Road to Kuala Abang is suitable only for vehicles with 4 wheel drive, as it passes through some very swampy country. The first mile of road leading to the Agricultural Station at Birau is quite good but after that the road deteriorates rapidly. Work on this road during 1954 was necessarily slow because of the lack of earth-moving machinery, but quite a considerable amount of work was carried out by hand. Eventually the inland road to Kuala Belait and Seria will follow the existing road but it will probably be some time before work on this route is started, as priority is being given to the coastal route.

Remetalling and grouting of the road up to mile 1 was carried out over a length of 30 chains, an area of approximately 1,300 square yards. Timber bridges replacing old ones were built at miles 1½, 3 and 5, and two new culverts were laid and two others were extended. The road was extended for a distance of 9 chains, and a new rentis was cut for a distance of 5 miles and 51 chains following the formation of the old Japanese road towards Rambai on the Tutong River.

*Limbang Road:*

An earth road from the south side of the Brunei river connects Brunei to Limbang in Sarawak, but this road is very seldom used for vehicular traffic. The road is narrow and quite steep in parts while in other places, particularly beyond the Brunei border it passes through very bad swamp. The only work done on this road during the year was maintenance to keep the road in order for the occasional Government traffic using it.

*Bangar Pandaruan Road:*

This road in the Temburong District is not used by vehicles but is used a great deal for pedestrian and cycle traffic. During

1954, 18 temporary bridges 10 feet wide suitable for cycle and jeep traffic were built along this road. Routine maintenance of drains was also done but no major road-works were carried out.

*Bridle Paths:*

All existing bridle paths were maintained satisfactorily during the year and the following new paths formed:—

Mile 8 Tutong Road to Mata Mata	...	4 miles	23 chains
Mata Mata to Gadong	... ..	1 mile	8 chains
Kiarong area	... ..		78 chains
Pengkalan Batu to Kampong Lura	... ..	1 mile	20 chains
Buang Sakai to Kampong Tanjong Pisang	... ..	1 mile	3 chains
Bang Nokat to Bukit Sulang	... ..		53 chains
Kota Batu	... ..		17 chains
Total			9 miles 42 chains

The bridle path from Bangar to Batu Apoi was raised over swampy sections and is now usable in wet weather. The path from Mile 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  Tutong Road was widened by 6 feet making it 12 feet wide and passable for light vehicular traffic.

#### POST OFFICES

There are six Post Offices in Brunei State, situated in Brunei Town, Tutong, Bangar (Temburong District), Kuala Belait, Seria and Muara. Mails to and from these places are usually conveyed by bus and launch.

Prior to 15th November this year there was a thrice weekly Air Mail service between Singapore and Labuan in addition to weekly surface mails. A Government launch connects with the mail planes and brings both air and surface mails for Brunei Town, Tutong, Bangar and Muara.

Air mail for Kuala Belait and Seria is carried on a B.M.P. Co. plane from Labuan by special arrangement with the Company. With the introduction of the Malayan Feeder Airways Service in November the air mail service is extended to five times weekly. The internal mails to and from Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Seria are also being conveyed by air.



The total number of postal Articles dealt with during the year was 1,420,304, compared with 1,031,907 in 1953, and 772,482 in 1952.

#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A direct radio telegraph service is maintained between Brunei and Singapore, and also with Kuala Belait, Seria and Temburong within the State, Jesselton and Labuan in North Borneo, and Kuching, Miri, and Limbang in Sarawak. The first materials for the single channel VHF radio telephone system arrived in mid 1954 and good progress has been made with its erection and installation.

The B.M.P. Co. operate an automatic telephone system in Seria but in Brunei and Kuala Belait magneto system is used. Connection with the B.M.P. Co. system is possible through a small automagnetic switchboard in Kuala Belait. Orders were placed in the latter part of 1954 for automatic telephone exchanges and underground cables for Brunei and Kuala Belait.

Mr. M. Steele an Officer on secondment from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs Sarawak arrived for duty in Brunei in November.





## Chapter XII.

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### PRESS, BROADCASTING, FILMS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

*Press:*

**T**HERE are three newspapers published in the State: THE BORNEO BULLETIN, and two SALAM newspapers, one in English and the other in Romanised Malay. The first is an independent commercial newspaper, published and printed by the Brunei Press in Kuala Belait.

The other two are staff newspapers, published by the Information Department of the British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited, Seria, for their workers; and also printed at the Brunei Press.

They are issued every Saturday morning. THE BORNEO BULLETIN is selling at 20 cents each, and has a circulation of 5,500 copies, which is by a considerable margin, the largest circulation of any commercial newspaper in British Borneo, daily or weekly. A wide coverage is given to Borneo affairs, with special reference to Brunei.

The SALAM newspapers are circulated free to the staff of the oil company. Apart from this they are also popular amongst outside readers too; and there have been requests from all over Borneo and Malaya for permission to receive the English and Malay copies of its private newspapers, and wherever possible these have been met.

The Romanised Malay edition of SALAM is the only Malay language newspaper at present published in Brunei. Its circulation has risen to about 4,800 copies.

Whilst the Malay edition concentrates more on current public news, the English edition is really the liaison medium between the oil company and the workers. It carries the operation news, information and relevant notices of the company. This edition has a circulation of about 3,750.

From time to time the Government, through the Government of Brunei Information Service, issued Press Releases, and photographs to these newspapers.

The popularity of these papers has spread even amongst local Government schools, as part of their teaching media.

The Brunei Press, a private printing press which was established at Kuala Belait in October, 1953, expanded in size very considerably during 1954. The press started business with an adequate selection of modern machinery; but during 1953 the proprietors followed a policy of duplicating every machine to guard against production interruptions owing to breakdowns and delays in obtaining spare parts and expert mechanical assistance from outside Borneo.

It operates a selection of automatic printing machines covering a wide range of sizes, mechanical type-setting machines, and various paper-finishing equipment.

Throughout the year the Press continued to employ local people on a basis of one local for one skilled expatriate; and some progress was made in the training of local youths in the mechanical processes of printing. All bindery operations at the Press are carried out by Brunei women and girls, under the supervision of a skilled foreman from Singapore. These local women have attained a satisfactory degree of skill.

The Press notified Government during 1953/54 of its willingness to accept State-sponsored apprentices for training as printers, and this question is under consideration.

It has also acquired a small lithographic printing machine during the early part of last year, the first of its type in British Borneo; and the first introduction of lithographic printing in the area. Its first job was to print the music of the Brunei National Anthem.

The SALAM pioneered during 1954 an important technical advance in Borneo printing—the adaptation to local needs of two processes which enable them to print their own pictures at short notice by photo-lithographic methods. Although the pro



cess is not new, their method of combination is a fairly important advance in the facilities available to newspapers and printers who operate relatively far from full process-plant equipment.

### *Broadcasting:*

There are no broadcasting services in the State of Brunei; but a preliminary consideration was given during the year to the establishment of a broadcasting station, using medium-wave and short-wave transmitters.

Provision for broadcasting is included in the State's Five Year Development Plan, but the preoccupation with more urgent priorities has prohibited action on this scheme up to the present.

However, at the end of the year, the State Council voted funds for the visit of a Consultant to advise on the frequency and power of the transmitters to be installed and it is hoped that it will be possible to produce a scheme for broadcasting in the State of Brunei early in the next year.

### *Films:*

There is no commercial motion picture production company in the State.

The Government of Brunei Information Service, is the only organization that takes motion pictures of local events for showing to the public. These films are of the silent 16mm type; and at this stage the quality of presentation is still in its infancy.

The Information Department has two 16mm cinecameras, of which one is newly acquired; but it has no facilities for sound recording.

After filming, the exposed cine films are usually sent to Singapore or the United Kingdom for processing; and when returned they are then used in conjunction with the free Government film shows conducted by the Information Department throughout the State. Because of their size, it is not possible to have them shown by the local commercial cinemas, which use 35mm motion picture projectors.

The films taken in 1954 were: First Proving Flight Landing at Brakas Airport—400 feet, in Kodacolor; Istiadat Bertindik—1,200 feet, in Kodacolor; Prophet Mohamed's Birthday Celebra-

tion 1954—200 feet, in Black and White; and His Highness the Sultan's Birthday Celebration 1954—1,600 feet, in Kodacolor.

The films taken locally, have proved their popularity and good attraction amongst local audiences, because of the local colour and character.

*Commercial Cinemas*— Altogether there are five operating cinemas in the whole State: 2 in Brunei Town, 2 in Seria and 1 in Kuala Belait. The one in Tutong which was operating last year, is now defunct.

Of the five mentioned, one of the two in Seria is built as an "open-air" theatre. This exception belongs to the oil company. But at the time of writing the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, is completing a new cinema building, which will be opened early in January, 1955.

All the cinemas are equipped with 35mm dual sound projectors. Improvements to local cinemas are steadily being made, and now at least one cinema in Brunei Town has been able to screen Cinemascope films, using extra wide and curved screen.

#### *Information Services:*

1. *Staff*— This Department has a staff of 1 State Information Officer; 1 Assistant Information Officer; 2 Grade B Clerks (1 vacant); 2 Grade A Clerks; 6 Cinema Projectionists; 2 Peons; 2 Caretakers; and 1 Driver.

The appointment of State Information Officer, is a new one. It was filled in September this year, by an officer from overseas, on a three-year contract. Until this date the Department was under the Assistant Resident, Brunei.

The Assistant Information Officer, Pengiran Mohd. Yusoff bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, was awarded a scholarship to the United Kingdom, and is now on a year's course in Public and Social Administration at the South Devon Technical College, Torquay, Devon, England. He left for the United Kingdom on 27th September this year, and will be expected to complete the course by about the same time next year.



Provisions for an Editor, an Assistant Information Officer, and a Photographer, for 1955, have already been approved.

This Department has no special assistant who could be responsible for the general routine administration procedures. This task is now performed by the State Information Officer, in addition to his normal responsibilities.

The composition of the abovementioned staff includes that of the Brunei Town Head Office, as well as the one branch in Kuala Belait, which has 2 Projectionists, 1 Caretaker and 1 Peon.

2. *Film Shows*— The free film shows operated by the Information Department extend to all the districts in the State: Brunei Town, Temburong, Tutong, Muara, Belait and Seria. These shows are carried out by the mobile cinema units that are based at Brunei Town Headquarters, and at Kuala Belait branch.

The volume of performances for the year was somewhat curbed by the defection for several months of two of the electric generators used to operate the projection equipment. Many of the normal requests for film shows from rural places without electric supply had to be refused. The other reason that has proved to be an unsurmountable obstacle is the rain, that usually renders the roads leading to such places unusable: these result in the cancellations of the above shows.

The Department gave 197 film shows all over the State during the year, to an estimated audience of 63,665 people; and 1,601 reels of films were seen.

Apart from the film shows operated by the mobile cinema units to remote villages etc., shows were also conducted for special occasions at the Head Office Theatre.

The general reaction on these showings have been encouraging; and especially the rural folk look upon them with favourable anticipation.

Film shows are put up on request from responsible leaders of schools, public organizations, and various organized groups, for the purpose of education and information. This method gives more scope for mutual co-operation and understanding with the group sponsoring the show, and create better interest and appreciation.

3. *Films Library*— The Films Library is still very small, and most of the films are of the news documentary type. Films from the Malayan Film Unit have been very useful locally because they contain materials of similar local colour and character; also, they are available in the Malay language commentary which is very popular amongst the public audience. British News from the Central Office of Information, London, help a great deal to give local audience the current world news. Other sources of supply have been the United States Information Service, Singapore, and Shell Films Service Library, Singapore.

A new system of proper indexing of the films is being introduced, to improve the existing one. More educational films will be bought next year to augment the present one.

4. *Reading Room*— There are two Reading Rooms operated by the Information Department: one in Brunei Town Head Office, and the other at Kuala Belait branch office.

These Reading Rooms are open every day from 2 p.m. until 9 p.m., except Sundays and Holidays. Visitors comprise all nationalities.

5. *Photography*— From time to time the Department takes still photos, and motion pictures (see under Films). They are distributed to the press whenever they are of importance; whilst others are used for public information with suitable captions put up in the Reading Rooms.

Due to the absence of a full time photographer, the volume of work done in this direction has been limited. It is hoped that this position will improve when the appointment of a photographer is filled next year. The installation of a Dark Room will also be considered.

6. *Public Address System*— As usual the Public Address equipment of the Department served the requirements on various occasions. The mobile cinema van which is equipped with such a system rendered valuable services, in addition to the above, to broadcast public information and notices around the town and kampongs.



# PART III.

## Chapter I.

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### GEOGRAPHY

**B**RUNEI is a State on the north-west coast of Borneo, lying between latitude  $4^{\circ} 2''$  and  $5^{\circ} 3''$  north and longitude  $114^{\circ} 4''$  and  $115^{\circ} 22''$  east. It forms two enclaves into the territory of Sarawak, by which it is bounded on all sides, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, historically speaking, than an intrusion of Sarawak formed by the basin of the Limbang river splits the State into separate parts. It comprises of an area of some 2,226 square miles, and has a coast line of about one hundred miles extending from Brunei Bay in the East to the boundary with Sarawak in the West.

The capital of the same name, or to give it its honorific Arabic title, Daru'l Salam (Abode of Peace) is situated on the Brunei River, about nine miles from its mouth and is distant by sea 759 nautical miles from Singapore. At the time of the last census in 1947 it had a population of 10,620. Prior to 1910 the town consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles on mud flats on the river, but it has now spread over a portion of the mainland, partly reclaimed, on which the Government offices and other public buildings and streets of shophouses have been built.

Set in a wide sweep of the river, this river town is in its way unique. At high tide under favourable conditions of light it takes on a quite remarkable beauty; viewed at close quarters it is even more remarkably ramshackle. The houses are grouped together in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges, and there the inhabitants carry on their multifarious activities in much the same way as if they were on land. The only other town of any size is Kuala Belait at the south-western end of the State's sea-board with a population of about 5,000. In the Seria area, which is the centre of a rapidly expanding oil producing district and the local headquarters of the British Malayan

Petroleum Company, the population is approximately 12,000. At Kuala Belait with municipal services, piped water supply, electric light, domestic gas, cold storage, cinemas and other amenities, it is difficult to realise that within living memory it has been the scene of human sacrifices and that only two hours up river there are pagan tribes treasuring the grisly relics of head-hunting expeditions of not so long ago.

*Climate:*

The climate is of the tropical type and is characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The heat is usually tempered by a slight breeze and the temperature rarely exceeds 90°F; the usual daily range is between 76° and 86°F.

The annual rainfall varies from 100 inches at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts of the interior. There are no well defined seasons, but the rainfall tends to be heaviest from October to the middle of January during the period of the Northeast monsoon.

Local standard time is eight hours ahead of Greenwich time (meridian 120°E.). As the mean longitude of the State is roughly 115°E. there is a sort of natural daylight saving of about twenty minutes.



## Chapter II.

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### HISTORY

THE native name for the island of Borneo has always been Pulau Kalimantan, but a Mercator's chart of 1595 gives to the town of Brunei as well as the whole island, the name of "Borneo". Early writers spell the name of the island variously, Brunei, Brunnai, Brune, Borneo, Borney, 'Bornei, Borne and Burni; from these variations upon the theme of one word, two words eventually crystallised—"Brunei" and "Borneo". As recently as 100 years ago, Brunei territory was always referred to as "Borneo Proper". The fact is that at the time of the earliest cartographers and writers, the kingdom of Brunei was at its zenith; the terms "Brunei" and "Borneo" were synonymous and the whole island was subject to the dominion of Brunei.

Brunei has no discovered pre-history and no established early history, and the meagre written records do not go further back than the first Mohammedan Sultan, contemporaneous with the introduction of the Arabic script in or about the fifteenth century. For records of the pre-Muslim era we have to turn to Hindu and Chinese chroniclers. Chinese annals of the sixth and seventh centuries contain reference to a kingdom known as Poli or Puni which sent tribute to the Emperors of China in A.D. 518, 523 and 616. Similar references to a state of that name 45 days' sail from Java occur in the annals of the Sung dynasty which ruled over South China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and there are strong grounds for identifying it with Brunei, though the authorities are not unanimous on this point. With the decline of the Sung dynasty Brunei transferred its allegiance to Hindu Majapahit in Java, then back again to China, and finally at the end of the fourteenth century, paid tribute to Mohammedan Malacca. With the coming of the Ming Emperors the ties with vassal states were strengthened and tributes were sent to China several times between 1405 and 1425. Thereafter there is no record.

Brunei must soon have thrown off all allegiance for by the early years of the sixteenth century it had risen to great power,

and one of its rulers, Sultan Bulkiah, or Nakhoda Ragam (the Singing Captain) a renowned sea rover, voyaged to Java and Malacca and made conquests in Borneo, the Philippines and Sulu and even seized Manila. The names of many islands scattered throughout the archipelago are alleged to commemorate the circumstances of his voyages. One legend is that he set out on a cruise with a gantang of pepper seeds and was not content to return until he had given to each seed the name of one of the myriad islands encountered. His wife was a Javanese princess whose followers intermarried with the people of Brunei, and such, according to one tradition, is the origin of the Kedayans whom custom associates with the main bodyguard of the Sultan and who introduced in Brunei a system of rice cultivation greatly superior to local standards. It is related that in his declining years he carried with him on his exploits a band of artisans whose duty it was to prepare royal tombs in remote parts of the archipelago, it being his wish should he die at sea to be buried at the nearest site, the finest of these is said to contain his remains at Kota Batu, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles downstream from Brunei Town. This tomb of exquisite workmanship in hard basaltic stone was damaged by Spanish round shot in the seventeenth century and is now in a sorry state of dilapidation and the engravings upon it remain a secret to posterity.

This was the golden age of Brunei. Her sovereignty extended over the whole island of Borneo, the sultanates of Sambas, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Pasir Kotei and Bolongan being her vassals, as well as over the Sulu archipelago and over the islands of Balabac, Banggi, Balambagan and Palawan.

It was probably during the lifetime of Sultan Bulkiah that Pigafetta, the Italian historian of Magellan's voyage around the world, visited Brunei and wrote the first eye-witness account in which he bore evidence as to the splendour of the Court and the size of the town of Brunei, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Kublai Khan, the Mongol Conqueror, is known to have sent an expedition from China to the eastern archipelago in 1292 and it is more than probable that this was the origin of the Chinese colony in northern Borneo which is commemorated in the nomen-



clature of Kinabatangan river and the mountain Kinabalu and which according to tradition provided Brunei with an early ruler.

In 1291, according to Marco Polo there was a considerable junk carried trade between Brunei and China.

In Brunei, the traditional ceremony, the royal procedure and the nomenclature of officers of State, all commemorate Hindu and Chinese influences. The Hindu influence emanated from the Empire of Majapahit in Java and according to Javanese records a force expelled Sulu marauders from Brunei in 1368 and Brunei is mentioned as one of the countries conquered during the reign of the Angka Wijaya who was the last king to reign over Majapahit before it was vanquished by Mohammedan Malacca.

The Portuguese visited Brunei in 1526 and confirmed the glowing account of Pigafetta. Further visits were paid by the Portuguese until 1530, and a trading factory and a Catholic mission were established at the beginning of the next century. Spain, too, having possession of the Philippines, evinced an active interest in Brunei affairs and twice attacked the capital. Later the English and Dutch in turn made sporadic appearance.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century the power of Brunei began to decline and the outlying territories gradually fall away. The Dutch, having established trading stations on the Southwest, South and East of Borneo rapidly extended their sphere of influence over the semi-independent but nominally vassal sultanates. This disintegration continued until by the beginning of the nineteenth century the Kingdom of Brunei had so dwindled in extent as to include only what is now Sarawak and part of North Borneo.

At this period the capital itself seems to have degenerated to the condition of a slave market for the sale of captives of Illanun and Sulu pirates. Anarchy was rife in the outlying districts and in 1841, in return for his services in assisting the Bendahara Raja Muda Hashim, Viceroy of Sarawak, to quell an insurrection at Kuching, Sarawak proper was ceded to Mr. James (later Sir James) Brooke, who was proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak. In 1846 the island of Labuan was ceded to Great Britain as a base for anti-piracy measures and for the watering and careening of ships, and in 1877 the whole of the northern portion of Borneo was ceded to

form the nucleus of what was to become British North Borneo. At various later dates further cessions were made to the Rajah of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company till the territories of the State were eventually reduced to their present circumscribed limits.

In 1847 the Sultan entered into a treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy with an additional clause providing for extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei, which provision was modified by the Agreement in 1856. By a further treaty made in 1888 Brunei was placed under the protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relation of the State should be conducted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of consular courts with jurisdiction over British subjects and foreign subjects enjoying British protection. In 1906 a supplementary agreement was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British Officer to be styled Resident, who should be the agent and representative of the British Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States.†

The years between 1906 and 1941 were years of steady progress. Very shortly after the treaty a form of Government was set up under the Sultan in Council and the British Resident, and law and order was established. Roads were built, people were encouraged to become agriculturists and fishermen according to their way of life. Conditions of housing were improved and trade flourished. The discovery of a workable oilfield at Seria only 10 miles from Kuala Belait in 1929 gave added importance to the State and its revenue increased and Brunei became prosperous.

#### *Period of Japanese Occupation:*

In the early morning of 16th December, 1941, the first wave of Japanese Forces landed at Kuala Belait and occupied the oilfields at Seria. Six days later on 22nd December, Brunei Town was occupied and all the British Government Officials were interned. Almost immediately the Japanese introduced their East Asia Co-

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†The treaties and agreements relating to events described in this and the preceding paragraph were published as appendices to the Annual Report for 1946.



Prosperity policy, but it had a bad effect on the people's morale when public thrashing had to be attended and later the Japanese dropped that policy to a certain extent. People living near Kuala Belait were driven to work in the oilfields and the country folk were forcibly made to grow food.

Trade, of course, came to a standstill and only certain shopkeepers were allowed to remain as distributors. Luckily for the native population the Government in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war had compelled traders to import large stocks of rice, the staple food, in case the European war disrupted shipping in the Far East. As a result of that policy the population had ample food for the first year and only slightly less in the second year, but by the end of 1943 the stocks had been used up and only a trickle of food was able to enter the country owing to Japanese shipping losses. Even the Japanese themselves lacked food, but not for long. As soon as the local harvest was in the majority of it was confiscated to feed the Japanese Forces and a serious state of starvation prevailed. Medicines were almost non-existent, malaria spread and the resistance of the population to disease was broken down.

The Japanese policy seems to have been one of neglect. No anti-malarial work was done and no maintenance of houses, roads, ditches or water transport was even contemplated.

In 1944 the Allied Air Force began to take an active interest in Brunei. There were almost daily raids somewhere in the State and later the main town areas were destroyed by bombing. All the shophouses were destroyed in Kuala Belait and Brunei Town and in the latter town the newly completed hospital with X-ray equipment was literally blown off the face of the earth. Luckily the famous River Kampong was spared but many houses have scars of machine gun bullets to bear witness to those frightful days. Most of the native population went into the interior to look for a piece of land to cultivate and live on until the coming of the Allied Forces.

#### *Allied Re-Occupation:*

On 10th June 1945, the Allied Forces landed at Muara and proceeded towards Brunei which they entered easily, having only encountered small activity. The Japanese in the meantime were

busily destroying their installations in setting fire to the oilfields at Seria. Realising that the end had come the Japanese took out all the civilians imprisoned for suspected anti-Japanese activities and executed them in their usual cowardly fashion. Their forces then moved up country and into the interior where many of them met untimely ends at the hands of the Dayaks.

Almost immediately a system of Government was set up under British control and so began the era of reconstruction under the British Military Administration. The population was found to be in a shocking state of health and it is no exaggeration to state that if the landing had not taken place when it did thousands of people would soon have perished through starvation and disease.

Free food and clothing were distributed as quickly as possible to the whole population and the sick were taken to hospital. Those Government servants who were still capable of work reported for duty and the gaps were filled by many wellknown members of the various communities.

Distribution of supplies was difficult because Japanese had allowed the roads to revert to jungle and grass was growing on many of the roads in the town area. Water transport was scrapped together from old hulls and Japanese engines were put into them. Rubble had to be cleared away in the town, bombcrafters filled in and roads rehabilitated.

Temporary shophouses were built along the river bank and partly over the water from the beginning of Jalan Stoney up towards the Customs Wharf until such time as the shop area could be cleared and drained.

Gradually the health of the population improved and order was restored to something like normal. Trade began again though very slowly and prices, other than those goods distributed from the Supply Depot, were prohibitive at first.

On 6th July 1946, the Government of the country was formally handed over to the Civil Authorities.



## Chapter III.

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### ADMINISTRATION

**B**RUNEI is a sultanate. The present Ruler, the twenty-eighth of his line, His Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, K.C.M.G., was born on 23rd September, 1916, and succeeded to the throne, on the death of his elder brother, on the 6th June, 1950.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The State Council consists of eleven members, including the British Resident with the Sultan as President. The assent of the Council is required for the enactment of legislation and important questions of policy are referred to it.

The general functions of administration are carried out by a British Resident under the supervision of the Governor of Sarawak as High Commissioner. By a Treaty of 1906 the Resident's advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion. The seat of Government is in Brunei Town and there are Assistant Residents at Kuala Belait and at Headquarters.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, namely, Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong and Belait, in each of which there are Malay District Officers who are responsible to the Resident.

European Officers are generally in charge of the Public Works, Medical, Agricultural, Forests, Police, Customs and Education Departments, but at present the Agricultural Department is without a European head. The Controller of Customs and Marine is also State Treasurer, and the State Engineer supervises the Electrical Department.

At Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait there are Sanitary Boards whose members, of all nationalities, are appointed by Government. They are responsible for sanitation, conservancy, street lighting, rating and other municipal matters within their respective areas.

Government continues to control the distribution of commodities such as rice and sugar. For this purpose there are Supply Depots in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait, and prices are strictly controlled.



## Chapter IV.

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### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

**B**OTH English and local weights and measures are used. The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents:—

The chupak equal to 1 quart.

The gantang equal to 1 gallon.

The tahl equal to  $1\frac{1}{3}$  ozs.

The kati (16 tahils) equal to  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.

The pikul (100 katis) equal to  $133\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.

The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to  $5,333\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.





# APPENDIX

APPENDIX "A"

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR YEARS 1953 AND 1954

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1953		1954	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
001	Live animals, chiefly for food	heads	5,744	423,706	39,016	1,004,016
011	Meat; fresh, chilled or frozen	lbs.	213,979	263,639	302,150	377,963
012	Meat; dried, salted or smoked not canned	"	270,431	560,938	382,894	772,959
013	Meat canned and meat preparations, canned and not canned	"	210,950	449,961	309,553	648,545
021	Milk and cream; fresh	"	—	—	—	—
022	Milk and cream; evaporated, condensed or dried	"	985,972	688,972	1,582,201	1,087,287
023	Butter	"	101,833	192,762	204,616	341,875
024	Cheese	"	32,366	53,681	35,073	57,961
025	Eggs	pcs.	1,208,042	265,627	1,262,015	299,081
026	Natural honey	lbs.	852	638	2,050	2,091
029	Miscellaneous dairy products	—	—	324,457	—	396,464
031	Fish; fresh or simply preserved	pkl.	2,320	185,400	2,549	279,046
032	Fish canned and fish preparations	lbs.	287,153	331,012	341,095	447,659
041	Wheat unmilled	pkl.	72,477	2,472,361	53,629	1,737,813
042	Rice	"	—	—	—	—
043	Barley, unmilled	"	—	265,309	—	314,603
044	Maize (corn) unmilled	"	—	—	—	—
045	Cereals unmilled, other than wheat, rice, barley and maize	"	—	—	—	—
046	Wheat flour	lbs.	1,586,564	331,477	1,450,552	315,155
047	Cereals milled, except wheat flour	"	267,063	64,399	—	1,845
048	Cereal preparations	pkl.	—	738,181	—	769,960
051	Fruits and nuts, fresh (not including oilnuts)	"	—	337,542	—	409,548
052	Dried fruits	"	—	35,509	—	—
053	Fruits preserved and fruit preparations	lbs.	—	262,419	—	336,085
054	Fresh and dry vegetables, roots and tubers, not included artificially dehydrated	pkl.	—	482,246	—	800,153
055	Vegetables, preserved and vegetable preparations	lbs.	—	366,041	—	302,186
061	Sugar	"	3,141,167	907,610	4,162,722	918,141
				201,232		409,087



Group No.	Heading	Unit	1953		1954	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
071	Coffee	lbs.	169,730	235,041	157,278	302,587
072	Cocoa	"	23,392	49,127	10,130	15,957
073	Chocolate and preparations	"	—	249,480	—	420,394
074	Tea and mate	"	70,141	178,631	67,640	176,731
075	Spices	"	—	128,186	—	139,941
081	Feeding stuff for animals not including unmilled cereals	pkl.	—	—	—	—
091	Miscellaneous food preparations	lbs.	368,752	307,137	—	472,124
099	Miscellaneous food preparations n.e.s.	"	—	645,507	381,568	642,528
111	Water and other non-alcoholic beverages	gls.	—	557,819	—	630,825
112	Alcoholic beverages	"	210,466	182,399	—	190,802
121	Tobacco unmanufactured	lbs.	—	1,202,833	415,980	1,782,371
122	Tobacco manufactured	"	317,486	—	—	—
211	Hides and skins (except for skins) undressed	pkl.	—	1,732,070	386,464	2,249,442
212	Fur skins undressed	—	—	9,474	—	5,091
221	Oilseeds, oilnuts and oil kernels	pkl.	—	—	—	—
231	Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	lbs.	—	—	—	68,342
241	Fuelwood and charcoal	—	—	—	—	—
242	Wood in the round	ton	—	—	—	3,338
243	Wood shaped or simply worked	"	8,329	—	—	—
244	Cork, raw	pkl.	—	1,190,633	10,233	1,248,550
251	Pulp and waste paper	"	—	—	—	—
261	Silk	"	—	20,228	—	17,081
262	Wool and other animal hair	—	—	—	—	—
263	Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
264	Jute	lbs.	—	69,788	—	147,301
265	Vegetable fibres except cotton and jute	"	—	35,612	—	15,081
266	Synthetic fibres	—	—	162,710	—	92,463
267	Waste materials from textile fabrics	—	—	—	—	—
271	Fertilizers, crude	lbs.	—	—	—	33,170
272	Crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum fertilizer materials & precious stones	—	—	—	—	2,205
281	Iron ore	ton	—	185,191	—	784,012
			—	—	—	—

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1954		1953	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				\$		\$
282	Iron and steel scrap ... ..	ton	—	—	—	—
283	Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates ... ..	"	—	—	—	—
284	Non-ferrous metal scrap ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
285	Silver and platinum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
291	Crude animal materials, inedible, n.e.s. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
292	Crude vegetable materials, inedible, n.e.s. ... ..	lbs.	—	183	—	—
311	Coal, coke and briquettes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
312	Petroleum, crude and partly refined ... ..	gls.	—	—	—	—
313	Petroleum products ... ..	"	3,618,313	4,491,613	6,031,102	6,106,411
314	Gas, natural and manufactured ... ..	cu. ft.	—	25,113	—	41,478
315	Electric energy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
411	Animal oils and fats ... ..	pkl.	—	—	—	2,470
412	Vegetable oils ... ..	"	—	724,357	—	971,536
413	Oils and fats processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin ... ..	"	—	—	—	94
511	Inorganic chemicals ... ..	lbs.	—	1,644,150	—	1,310,536
512	Organic chemicals ... ..	gls.	—	—	—	4,582
521	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal petroleum and natural gas ... ..	—	—	645,132	—	145,256
531	Coat-tar dyes ... ..	—	—	548	—	8,558
532	Dyeing and tanning extracts & synthetic tanning materials ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials ... ..	—	—	1,103,534	—	1,041,836
541	Medicated and pharmaceutical products ... ..	—	—	651,202	—	728,514
551	Essential oils, perfume and flavour materials ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
552	Perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and cleansing and polishing preparations ... ..	—	—	289,753	—	412,864
561	Fertilizers, manufactured ... ..	—	—	5,804	—	3,305
591	Explosives ... ..	Rds/pcs.	—	197,693	—	155,134
599	Miscellaneous chemicals materials products ... ..	—	—	30,936	—	3,720
611	Leather ... ..	pkl.	—	—	—	4,713
612	Manufactures of leather, n.e.s. ... ..	—	—	75,402	—	53,605



Group No.	Heading	Unit	1953		1954	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
613	Furs, dressed or dressed and dyed	—	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
621	Rubber fabricated materials	—	—	82,137	—	90,531
629	Rubber manufactured articles, n.e.s.	pcs.	—	865,551	—	552,151
631	Veneers, plywood boards, etc.	—	—	615	—	38,310
632	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	—	—	—	—	—
633	Cork manufactured	—	—	—	—	85
641	Paper and paperboard	pkl.	—	809,913	—	665,940
642	Articles made of pulp, or paper and of paper-board	—	—	—	—	—
651	Textile yarn and thread	—	—	172,172	—	320,463
652	Cotton fabrics of standard type	lbs.	—	21,073	—	25,091
653	Textile fabrics of standard type, other than cotton fabrics	yds.	1,212,818	1,048,383	1,121,235	853,470
654	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons trimmings and other smallwares	"	155,271	180,517	235,963	250,274
655	Special textile fabrics and related products	—	—	—	—	—
656	Made-up articles wholly or chiefly of textile materials n.e.s.	—	—	248,676	—	183,765
657	Floor coverings and tapestries	—	—	361,742	—	772,942
661	Lime, cement and fabricated building materials except glass and clay materials	pcs.	—	20,443	—	11,815
662	Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials	ton	—	3,277,847	—	1,827,068
663	Mineral manufactures, n.e.s. not including clay and glass	—	—	680,391	—	344,450
664	Glass	—	—	8,753	—	357,730
665	Glassware	—	—	243,565	—	246,480
666	Pottery	—	—	284,733	—	241,596
671	Silver and platinum group metals	—	—	194,083	—	183,177
672	Precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, unworked and worked	thls.	—	10,053	—	7,271
673	Jewellery and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	183,600	—	328,910

## APPENDIX "A"—(Contd.)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1953		1954	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
681	Iron and steel	—	—	15,492,447	—	11,688,880
682	Copper	—	—	41,106	—	37,701
683	Nickel	—	—	—	—	7,423
684	Aluminium	—	—	22,064	—	46,206
685	Lead	—	—	2,842	—	3,385
686	Zinc	—	—	160,471	—	204,762
687	Tin	—	—	—	—	—
689	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy	—	—	—	—	—
691	Ordnance	pcs.	—	5,759	—	30,252
699	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	ton	52	3,985,551	212	23,150
711	Power generating (except electric) machinery	pcs.	—	7,384,520	—	2,666,116
712	Agricultural machinery and implements	—	—	61,928	—	4,337,685
713	Tractors other than steam	—	—	700,222	—	61,659
714	Office machinery	pcs.	—	242,946	—	361,916
715	Metalworking machinery	"	—	2,100	—	193,434
716	Mining construction and other industrial machinery	—	—	—	—	—
721	Electric machinery apparatus and appliances	—	—	14,809,269	—	10,607,820
731	Railway vehicles	—	—	4,292,215	—	2,802,400
732	Road motor vehicles	—	—	59,092	—	25,317
733	Road vehicles other than motor vehicles	—	—	7,471,213	—	7,256,463
734	Aircrafts	—	—	443,920	—	383,270
735	Ships and boats	—	—	205,497	—	496,362
811	Prefabricated buildings and their assembled parts	—	—	1,177,573	—	1,367,700
812	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	—	—	1,971,094	—	1,077,858
821	Furniture and fixtures	—	—	152,786	—	173,380
831	Travel goods and handbags, etc.	—	—	1,017,447	—	1,226,850
841	Clothing except fur clothing	—	—	259,849	—	47,287
842	Fur clothing	—	—	481,722	—	521,623
851	Footwear	—	—	—	—	—
861	Scientific, medical, optical, etc. instrument	prs.	97,670	345,543	127,916	384,787



Group No.	Heading	Unit	1953		1954	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
862	Photographic and cinematographic supplies ...	—	—	\$ 112,630	—	\$ 118,024
863	Exposed cinematographic films ...	rls.	14,112	13,742,768	10,753	10,456,761
864	Watches and clocks ...	—	—	121,975	—	221,822
891	Musical instruments, phonograph and phonograph records ...	—	—	88,188	—	105,231
892	Printed matter ...	—	—	74,809	—	175,220
899	Manufactured articles, n.e.s. ...	—	—	2,484,679	—	2,225,570
911	Postal packages ...	—	—	—	—	—
921	Live animals other than for food ...	heads	4	955	71	848
931	Returned goods and special transactions ...	—	—	—	—	3,616
	Notes ...	—	—	9,585,000	—	11,730,000
	Coins ...	—	—	15,000	—	55,500
	Gold ...	—	—	286,780	—	103,888
	Re-export ...			123,322,162		111,666,394
				5,001,930		14,030,318

## APPENDIX "B"

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1953 AND 1954

Heading	Unit	1953		1954	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Crude oil ...	Long ton	4,799,473	\$ 263,961,743	4,704,488	262,206,468
Firewood, mangrove	ton	15,761	270,756	11,518	172,678
Jelutong rubber	"	154	271,445	161	311,760
Natural Gas	1,000 cu. ft.	2,059,127	514,781	2,353,826	588,458
Plantation rubber ...	pound	2,616,605	1,699,347	1,995,026	1,180,896
			266,718,072		264,460,260

## APPENDIX "C"

## STATISTICS OF LAND APPLICATIONS

## 1. Total number of new applications of under 10 acres:—

				1953	1954
(a) Bruneians	...	...	...	778	1,949
(b) Others	...	...	...	229	194
(c) Total	...	...	...	1,007	2,143

## 2. Total number of new applications of over 10 acres:—

				1953	1954
(a) Bruneians	...	...	...	37	11
(b) Others	...	...	...	28	8
(c) Total	...	...	...	65	19
Grand Total	...	...	...	1,072	2,162

## 3. Applications for:—

				1953	1954
(a) Sago Land	...	...	...	60	21
(b) Padi Land	...	...	...	215	156
(c) Rubber Land	...	...	...	94	208
(d) Fruit and Vegetable Land	...	...	...	658	1,688
(e) Pastoral Land	...	...	...	15	3
(f) Other Land	...	...	...	30	86
Total	...	...	...	1,072	2,162



## APPENDIX "D"

## RAINFALL IN INCHES FOR VARIOUS STATIONS IN BRUNEI STATE, 1954

<i>Month</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Tutong</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Tembu- rong</i>	<i>Kilanas</i>	<i>Birau</i>
January	4.42	10.22	12.78	16.91	7.84	2.55
February	5.29	6.27	8.44	10.86	3.06	3.50
March	4.82	7.29	7.65	13.75	5.85	4.28
April	6.95	7.71	10.14	17.75	10.00	7.61
May	6.48	3.09	6.65	6.95	4.32	3.51
June	20.48	11.93	6.60	10.23	16.93	12.69
July	8.47	9.06	6.71	8.81	9.23	4.25
August	6.57	9.85	11.32	2.25	10.11	6.48
September	13.40	11.80	9.49	9.89	12.87	14.03
October	13.31	16.61	19.74	20.50	12.88	9.43
November	10.32	14.21	24.11	12.43	9.07	6.66
December	9.03	8.70	12.57	19.89	8.06	10.00
Total 1954	109.53	116.74	136.20	150.22	110.22	84.99

## PREVIOUS RECORDS (ANNUAL TOTALS) COMPARED WITH 1954

<i>Station</i>	<i>1949</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
Brunei Town	141.60	91.49	124.35	104.40	84.28	109.53
Tutong	—	—	94.01	117.95	80.46	116.74
Kuala Belait	—	—	122.16	129.11	114.18	136.20
Kilanas	125.97	104.57	107.30	113.11	97.63	110.22
Birau	120.31	77.52	110.22	122.93	70.30	84.99

## APPENDIX "E"

## GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR NAMES AND TERMS

<b>Atap (leaf)</b>	Roofing material made from palm leaves.
<b>Belukar</b>	Secondary forest after shifting cultivation.
<b>Bukit</b>	Hill.
<b>Damar</b>	Resin, obtained mainly from Dipterocarpaceae.
<b>Getah</b>	Rubber, latex.
<b>Gula apong</b>	Sugar obtained from the Nipah palm.
<b>Jelutong</b>	<i>Dyera</i> spp. The latex is the principal ingredient in chewing gum.
<b>Kajang</b>	Matting made from leaves, used as walling or roofing material.
<b>Kapur</b>	<i>Dryobalanops</i> spp. Medium hardwood.
<b>Kapur paya</b>	<i>Dryobalanops rappa</i> Becc. Medium hardwood, considered inferior to the hill kapurs.
<b>Meranti</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp. Light hardwood.
<b>Nibong</b>	<i>Oncosperma filamentosa</i> Bl., a common palm producing a useful wood.
<b>Nipah</b>	<i>Nipa fruticans</i> Wurmb.; a palm common along the tidal reaches of rivers, and in mangrove swamps.
<b>Pikul</b>	133 lbs. weight.
<b>Ramin</b>	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> (Miq.) Kurz; light hardwood.
<b>Resak</b>	<i>Cotylelobium</i> and <i>Vatica</i> spp.; heavy and medium hardwoods.
<b>Rumbia</b>	<i>Metroxylon sagus</i> Rothb.; the sago palm.
<b>Selangan batu</b>	<i>Shorea</i> spp.; heavy hardwoods.
<b>Seringawan</b>	<i>Shorea albida</i> Sym.; a heavy red meranti.
<b>Seringawan var. bunga</b>	A light variety of <i>seringawan</i> .
<b>Semayor</b>	<i>Shorea inaequilateralis</i> Sym. Heavy hardwood.
<b>Sungei</b>	Stream.
<b>Tikar</b>	Woven mat of split material.
<b>Ulu</b>	Upper reaches of a river.



# APPENDIX "F"

AREA IN acres OF CONSTITUTED AND PROPOSED FOREST RESERVES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

District	Name of Reserve	Area on I.I.54	Finally Constituted Reserves Added during 1954	Excised during 1954	Area on 31.12.54	Proposed Reserves Preliminarily Notified	Number of Notification
Belait	Labi Hills	263,000	—	—	263,000		
Belait	Anduki	1,904	360	—	2,264		
Belait	Badas	65	—	—	65		
Belait	Forest Nursery	27	—	—	27		
Belait & Tutong	Andulau	30,690	—	—	30,690		
Tutong	Ladan Hills	84,000	—	—	84,000		
Brunei	Berakas	560	—	—	560		
Temburong	Batu Apoi	188,500	—	27	188,500*		74/1954
Temburong	Selirong	6,175	—	—	6,175		
Temburong	Labu	22,200	—	—	22,200		
Temburong	Peradayan	2,650	—	—	2,650		
Total		599,771	360	27	600,131		

\*As this figure is correct only to nearest 1,000 acres, there is no object in deducting 27 acres therefrom.

## APPENDIX "G"

OUTTURN IN SOLID CUBIC FEET OF TIMBER AND FUEL UNDER LICENCES & PERMITS DURING 1954.

<i>Forests</i>	<i>Heavy Hardwood</i>		<i>Other Timber</i>		<i>Total Timber</i>		<i>Poles</i>		<i>Firewood</i>		<i>Charcoal</i>		<i>Boats</i>
	<i>round</i>	<i>Sawn</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>Sawn</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>Sawn</i>	<i>mangrove</i>	<i>other</i>	<i>mangrove</i>	<i>other</i>			
A. Forest reserves	2,441	11,696	131,500	103,438	133,491	115,134	4,602	—	214,065	—	10,344	—	—
B. Other forests	5,165	57,493	481,812	65,728	486,977	123,221	24,600	24,233	194,613	48,484	24,214	62	62
								15,607 (B.M.P. Co.)					
Total	7,606	69,189	613,312	169,166	620,918	238,355	29,202	39,840	408,678	48,484	34,558	62	62

## APPENDIX

## APPENDIX "H"

OUTTURN OF MINOR PRODUCE UNDER LICENCES DURING 1954.

<i>Forests</i>	<i>Getah Jelutong</i>		<i>Bamboos</i>		<i>Damar</i>		<i>Nibong</i>		<i>Rotan</i>		<i>Tikar &amp; Kajang</i>		<i>Atap Nipah</i>		<i>Gula Apong</i>		<i>Misc.</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pikuls</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
A. Forest reserves	219	2,389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,389
B. Other forests	2,347	25,274	60	7	1,146	162	636	598	44	133	28,060								
Total	2,566	27,663	60	7	1,146	162	636	598	44	133	30,449								



## APPENDIX "I"

## CRIME STATISTICS — 1954

1.	<i>Seizable Offences — Penal Code</i>						
	True Reports	...	...	...	...	...	311
	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	2
	House-Breaking	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Simple Theft	...	...	...	...	...	84
	Criminal Trespass	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Theft in Building	...	...	...	...	...	79
	Dangerous Driving	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Other Offences	...	...	...	...	...	93
	Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	95
	Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Undetected	...	...	...	...	...	175
2.	<i>Non-Seizable Offences — Penal Code</i>						
	True Reports	...	...	...	...	...	305
	Assaults	...	...	...	...	...	229
	Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Other Offences	...	...	...	...	...	55
	Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	64
	Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Referred to Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	219
3.	<i>Seizable Offences — Other Laws</i>						
	True Reports	...	...	...	...	...	184
	Offences against Minor Offence Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Offences against Opium Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	54
	Offences against Alien's Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	35
	Gambling Offences	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Offences against Firearms Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	185
	Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	8
4.	<i>Non-Seizable Offences — Other Laws</i>						
	True Reports	...	...	...	...	...	382
	Offences against Minor Offences Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	170
	Other Offences	...	...	...	...	...	189
	Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	281
	Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Referred to Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	91
5.	<i>Traffic Offences</i>						
	True Reports	...	...	...	...	...	808
	Offences against Traction Engine Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	618
	Offences against Minor Offences Enactment	...	...	...	...	...	262
	Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	428
	Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	124

## APPENDIX "J"

EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1954

*(Electrical Department)*

<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Estimated 1954 \$</i>	<i>Spent \$</i>	<i>Balance \$</i>
1. Personal Emoluments ...	104,799.00	58,604.61	46,194.39
Total, Personal Emoluments	104,799.00	58,604.61	46,194.39
<b>Other Charges</b>			
I.—Annually Recurrent			
2. Administration:—			
Transport and Travelling	3,200.00	1,326.98	1,873.02
Miscellaneous ...	500.00	372.21	127.79
3. Maintenance of Electricity Supply	250,000.00	189,077.10	60,922.90
4. Wiring to Buildings ...	1,000.00	288.00	712.00
Total, Annually Recurrent	254,700.00	191,064.29	63,635.71
II.—Special Expenditure			
5. Extension to Mains and Houses ...	65,000.00	58,883.08	6,116.92
6. Meters ...	30,000.00	25,820.50	4,179.50
7. Street Lighting Fittings ...	10,000.00	1,482.13	8,517.87
8. Electrical Apparatus for Hire ...	60,000.00	59,258.63	741.37
9. (e) 150 KW Generating set	100,000.00	8,260.81	91,739.19
10. (e) New Plant for Belait ...	118,000.00	93,338.35	24,661.65
11. Land Rover, two ...	12,300.00	12,040.00	260.00
12. Trucks, two ...	19,000.00	16,253.00	2,747.00
13. Training of Technicians ...	2,000.00	—	2,000.00
14. H.T. Transmission Line ...	100,000.00	—	100,000.00
Total, Special Expenditure	516,300.00	275,336.50	240,963.50
Total Electrical	875,799.00	525,005.40	350,793.60
Development Scheme	\$9,000,000.00	\$401,512.17	\$8,598,487.83



## APPENDIX "K"

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

*1st January 1954 to 31st December 1954**(Electrical Department)**Revenue**Expenditure*

## ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Collections ...	\$263,471.38	Wages, Stores, etc. ...	\$231,096.29
		Excess Revenue over	
		Expenditure ...	32,375.09
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$263,471.38		\$263,471.38
	<hr/>		<hr/>

## WIRING TO BUILDINGS

Collections ...	\$ 355.00	Wages, Stores, etc. ...	\$ 288.00
		Excess Revenue over	
		Expenditure ...	67.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 355.00		\$ 355.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>

## SALE AND HIRE OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Collections ...	\$ 20,851.00	Wages, Stores, etc. ...	\$ 1,432.88
		Excess Revenue over	
		Expenditure ...	19,418.12
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 20,851.00		\$ 20,851.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>

## APPENDIX "L"

PROFIT AND LOSS  
(Electrical Department)

<i>Creditor</i>	<i>Debtor</i>
<b>Electricity Supply</b>	<b>Electricity Supply</b>
Excess Revenue over Expenditure ... \$32,375.09	Interest on Capital \$317,410.33 @ 3½% ... \$11,109.35
<b>Wiring</b>	Redemption Fund
Excess Revenue over Expenditure ... 67.00	Contribution on plant \$317,410.33 @ 5% ... 15,870.52
<b>Hire of Electrical Appliances</b>	<b>Hire of Electrical Appliances</b>
Excess Revenue over Expenditure ... 19,418.12	Interest on Capital \$77,558.42 @ 3½% 2,714.53
Interest on Redemption Fund \$34,841.95 @ 3½% ... 1,219.47	Redemption Fund Contribution on Appliances \$77,558.42 @ 20% 15,511.68
	Profit 1954 ... 7,873.60
<u>\$ 53,079.68</u>	<u>\$ 53,079.68</u>

## APPENDIX "M"

REDEMPTION FUND  
(Electrical Department)

<i>Creditor</i>	<i>Debtor</i>
<b>Electricity Supply</b>	Balance on 31st December, 1954 ... \$66,224.15
Contribution on 31st December, 1953 ... \$24,530.62	
Contribution on 31st December, 1954 ... 15,870.52	
<b>Hire of Electrical Appliances</b>	
Contribution on 31st December, 1953 ... 10,311.33	
Contribution on 31st December, 1954 ... 15,511.68	
<u>\$ 66,224.15</u>	<u>\$ 66,224.15</u>



BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.  
(ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT)

## CAPITAL

As on 31st December, 1953	...	...	\$341,940.95	
Added on 31st December, 1954	...	...	359,357.15	\$701,298.10

As on 31st December, 1953	...	...	87,869.75	
Added on 31st December, 1954	...	...	59,258.63	147,128.38

Loss (previous years)	...	...	...	47,346.25	
Profit 1954	...	...	...	7,873.60	39,472.65
					<u>\$887,899.13</u>

Plant	...	...	...	...	...	\$317,410.33	
Less Depreciation		...	...	...	...	15,870.52	
						<u>301,539.81</u>	
Added	...	...	...	...	...	359,357.15	\$660,896.96

As on 31st December, 1953	...	...	...	77,558.42	
Less Depreciation	...	...	...	15,511.68	
				<hr/>	
				62,046.74	
Added	...	...	...	59,258.63	121,305.37

Redemption Fund	...	...	...	...	66,224.15
Nett Deficit (previous years minus 1954)	...				39,472.65
					<hr/> \$887,899.13

## APPENDIX "O"

## BRUNEI

## BRITISH RESIDENTS

	1906/ May	1907 — M. S. H. McArthur
May	1907/ Dec.	1907 — H. Chevallier
Jan.	1908/ April	1908 — M. S. H. McArthur
April	1908/ Sept.	1909 — J. F. Owen
Sept.	1909/ Nov.	1909 — B. O. Stoney (Acting)
Nov.	1909/ Nov.	1913 — H. Chevallier
Nov.	1913/ Dec.	1914 — F. W. Douglas
Jan.	1915/ May	1916 — E. B. Maundrell
May	1916/ Mar.	1921 — G. E. Cator
Mar.	1921/ Mar.	1923 — L. A. Allen
Mar.	1923/ Feb.	1926 — E. E. F. Pretty
Mar.	1926/ Mar.	1927 — O. E. Venables
Mar.	1927/ May	1928 — E. E. F. Pretty
May	1928/ Jan.	1929 — P. A. B. McKerron
Jan.	1929/ Aug.	1929 — R. J. F. Curtis
Aug.	1929/ Sept.	1931 — P. A. B. McKerron
Sept.	1931/ Oct.	1934 — T. F. Carey
Nov.	1934/ Jan.	1937 — R. E. Turnbull
Jan.	1937/ Dec.	1939 — J. Graham Black
Jan.	1940/ Dec.	1941 — E. E. Pengilley
July	1946/ Jan.	1948 — W. J. Peel
Jan.	1948/ Aug.	1948 — L. H. N. Davis
Aug.	1948/ June	1951 — E. E. F. Pretty
July	1951/ June	1953 — J. C. H. Barcroft
June	1953/ July	1954 — J. O. Gilbert
July	1954/ Oct.	1954 — D. H. Trumble
Oct.	1954	— J. O. Gilbert

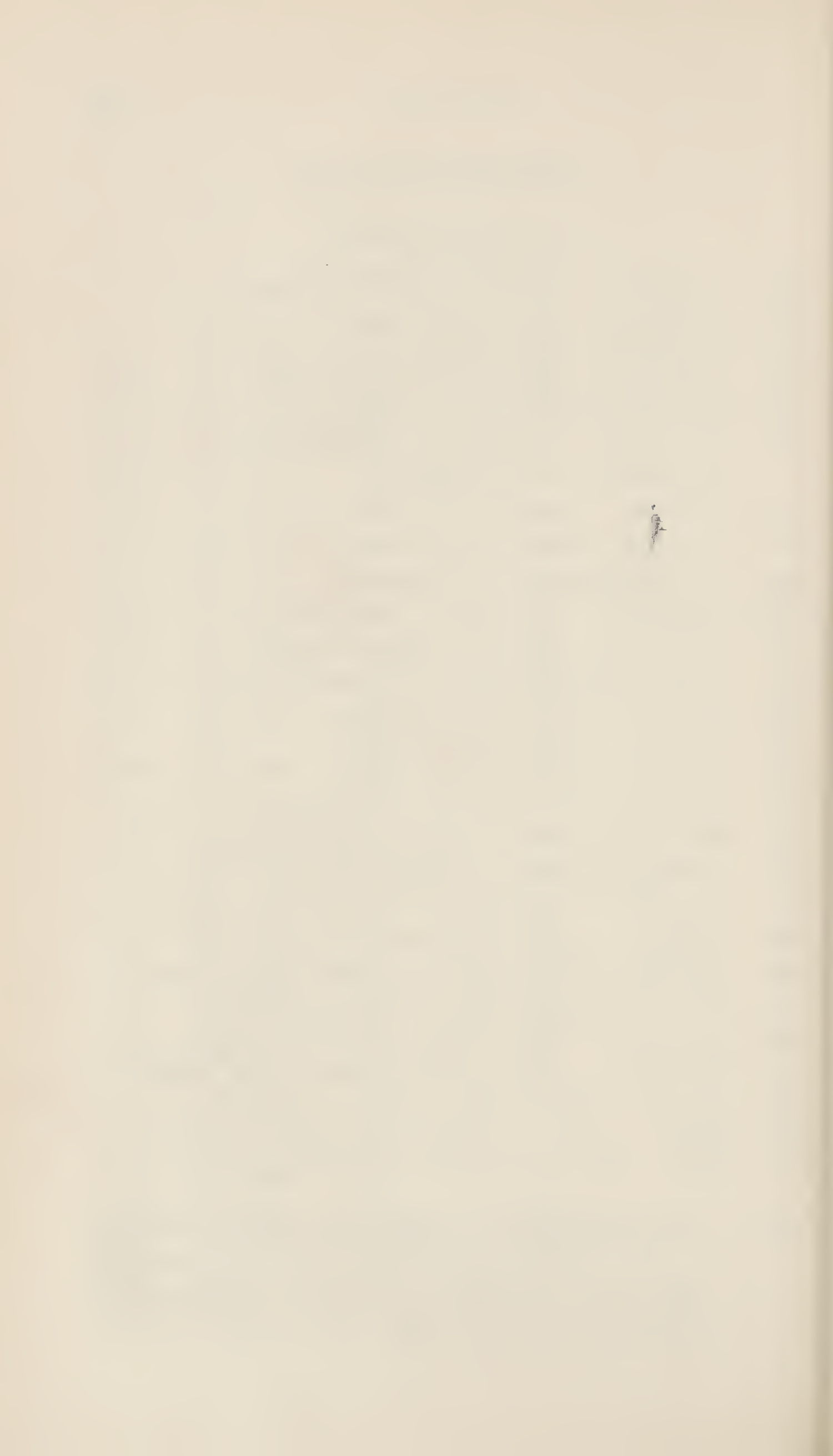


APPENDIX "O"—(*Contd.*)

## ASSISTANT RESIDENTS

May	1905/ May	1907 — F. A. S. McClelland
May	1907/ June	1908 — J. C. Sugars
June	1908/ Feb.	1910 — B. O. Stoney
Mar.	1910/ May	1911 — W. H. Lee-Warner
Mar.	1911/ Jan.	1913 — E. A. Dickson
Jan.	1913/ 1914	— H. H. Lee-Warner
	1914/ 1930	— Abolished
Jan.	1931/ Sept.	1931 — T. F. Carey
Oct.	1931/ Sept.	1933 — R. C. Gates
Aug.	1933/ April	1935 — A. Glencross
April	1935/ Mar.	1936 — D. A. Somerville
Mar.	1936/ May	1938 — H. Hughes-Hallett
May	1938/ April	1940 — E. C. C. Barrett
May	1940/ Dec.	1941 — R. N. Turner
July	1946/ Jan.	1947 — C. J. Briscoe
Jan.	1947/ Dec.	1947 — N. H. Wood
Dec.	1947/ Mar.	1949 — D. C. I. Wernham
Mar.	1949/ Oct.	1949 — I. Harper (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1949/ June	1950 — I. Harper (Brunei)
Oct.	1949/ Mar.	1951 — R. C. S. Bell (Kuala Belait)
Sept.	1950/ Oct.	1951 — P. Scanlon (Brunei)
Mar.	1951/ Nov.	1953 — G. A. T. Shaw (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1951/ April	1952 — R. G. Keech (Brunei)
April	1952/ April	1953 — M. M. McSporran (Brunei)
Nov.	1953/ Feb.	1954 — H. P. K. Jacks (Kuala Belait)
April	1953/ Oct.	1954 — J. T. Weekes (Brunei)
Feb.	1954/	— P. A. Coates (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1954/	— R. H. Morris (Brunei)

*Note:—* The appointment of Assistant Resident was abolished in 1915 and was not recreated until 1931 consequent upon the development of the Seria Oilfields, Kuala Belait. The appointment of Assistant Resident Brunei was created in October 1949.







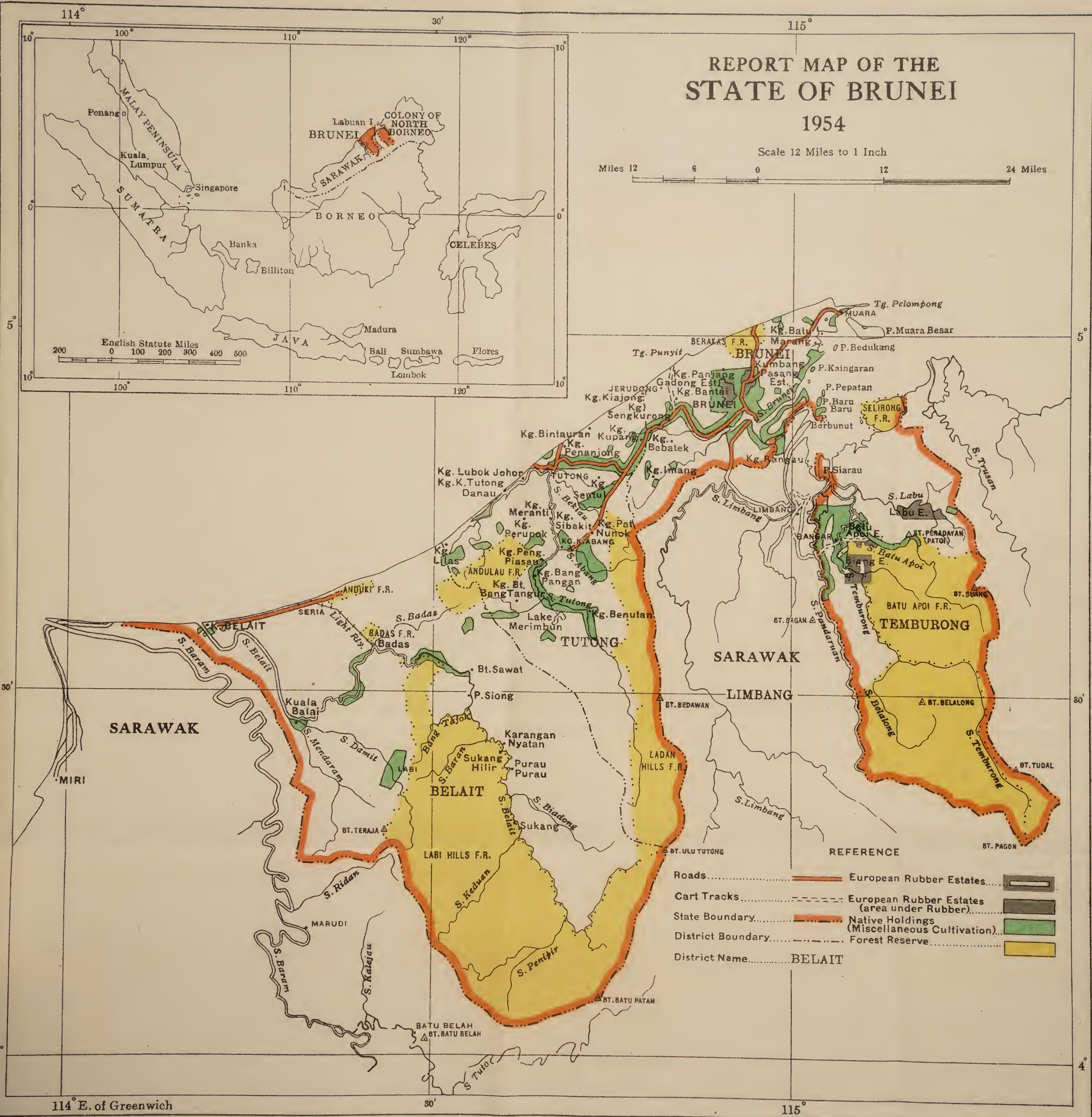




# REPORT MAP OF THE STATE OF BRUNEI 1954

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



114° E. of Greenwich

115°



